

River Is Searched For Priest

Government Says
No Body Found
By Vistula Divers

The Associated Press

WARSAW — Divers have failed to find the body of the Reverend Jazy Popieluszko during a search of the Vistula River near the spot where the priest was abducted on Oct. 19, Warsaw Radio reported Monday.

A communiqué released by the Interior Ministry said the search for the pro-Solidarity priest was continuing with "highly specialized equipment," the radio said. The Interior Ministry has said the 37-year-old priest was kidnapped and possibly killed by three of the ministry's security officers.

Meanwhile, riot police dispersed a demonstration Monday afternoon by about 1,000 Solidarity supporters in the southwestern city of Wrocław, eyewitnesses said. Leaflets signed "Fighting Solidarity" had called for protests against the abduction of Father Popieluszko.

According to the communiqué, one of the officers said he killed Father Popieluszko and threw his body into the Vistula near the northern city of Toruń, where the abduction occurred. It said the two other men "pointed to a bay" on the river near Wrocław, a town about 30 miles (48.5 kilometers) southeast of Toruń.

"The victim has not been found," the radio report said. "According to experts, there are strong currents at a place mentioned by the abductors, which make the search more difficult."

A captain and two lieutenants of the Interior Ministry have been charged in the abduction, Interior Minister Czesław Kiszczak announced Saturday. Mr. Kiszczak said the captain's elation that he killed Father Popieluszko was contradicted by the two other officers, who said the priest was released. The minister identified the captain as Grzegorz Piotrowski and the lieutenants as Waldemar Chmielewski and Leszek Pekala.

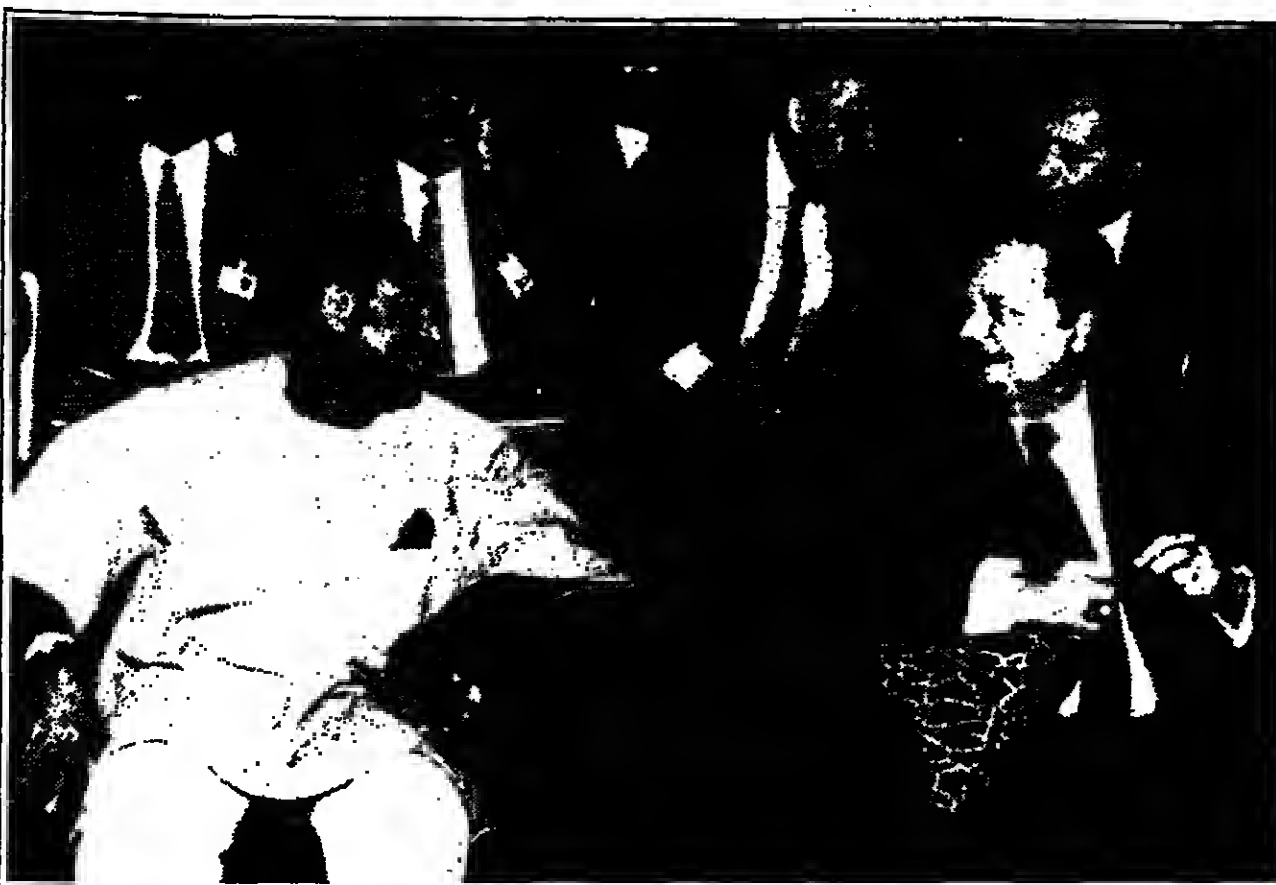
The Solidarity leader, Lech Wałęsa, urged supporters at a Mass on Sunday to avoid being provoked into "bloody revolution" by the kidnapping. He told a crowd in Gdansk that the abduction may have been an attempt to provoke the government's opponents.

The Polish leader, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, was quoted as saying that the authorities would deal firmly with "anti-socialist forces," which he said were stirring unrest and "trying to prey on a provocation."

Mr. Wałęsa said he told the crowd in Gdansk that Father Popieluszko's fate was still uncertain. He said he discussed many who wanted to march to a monument to workers outside the gate of the Lenin Shipyard.

■ 50,000 at Mass for Priest

An estimated 50,000 people attended a special Mass Sunday at St. Stanislaw Kostka Church in Warsaw (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Nigeria's Oil Minister Tam David-West and Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, at OPEC talks.

Leader of Major Union Group in Britain Joins In Condemning Miners' Contacts With Libyans

United Press International

LONDON — The leader of Britain's major trade union group joined Monday in the widespread condemnation of contacts between leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers and Libyan officials including Colonel Moammar Qadhafi.

Norman Willis, general secretary of the Trades Union Congress, said the meetings had "created the impression that the NUM is prepared to consort with a government which is heavily implicated in terrorist campaigns outside its own borders."

TUC, representing 10 million workers, has provided key support for the miners' union, which is headed by Arthur Scargill. On Monday, Mr. Willis said he had received Mr. Scargill's "categorical assurance that no financial support has been sought by, received by, or will be accepted by the NUM from the Libyan regime, which he, like myself, regards as an odious tyranny."

Mr. Scargill acknowledged Sunday that he met in Paris with Libyan representatives on Oct. 8 and that the union's chief executive, Roger Windsor, later went to Tripoli and met with Colonel Qadhafi.

But Mr. Scargill said the miners' union had neither asked for nor received Libyan funds to help striking miners.

Mr. Scargill insisted that his contact in Paris was with Libyan trade unionists and not representatives of the government.

Libya vowed Monday to support the British miners. "We support and stand on the side of workers' unions anywhere in the world, and with the British NUM," a Libyan spokesman said in a radio broadcast monitored by the British Broadcasting Corp.

But in London, politicians and government figures sharply criticized Mr. Scargill.

"The latest disclosures have aroused the deepest suspicions," Energy Secretary Peter Walker told the House of Commons. "There is no trade union movement in Libya nor the right to strike. People have been known to be executed for their views."

Relations between Libya and Britain have been strained since April, when a gunman inside the Libyan Embassy fired on demonstrators on the street outside, killing a policeman.

OPEC to Cut Production By 1.5 Million Barrels To Try to Force Up Price

By Bob Hagerty

GENEVA — OPEC oil ministers, opening an emergency meeting, agreed Monday to a temporary production cut aimed at forcing up prices.

Energy Minister Subroto of Indonesia, acting as president of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, said the ministers had agreed to reduce their production ceiling to 16 million barrels a day from 17.5 million.

The next step, he said, is a discussion of how the production cutbacks should be shared among the 13 countries.

Some OPEC members have suggested deeper cuts in production, but Mr. Subroto told reporters: "We do not want to overdo it by having a larger cut."

OPEC, which produces roughly 40 percent of the oil consumed in the non-Communist countries, hopes the cut will jolt the market into believing that it retains the power to prevent a collapse of prices.

The threat of such a collapse grew this month when Norway, Britain and Nigeria gave in to pressure from buyers and announced price cuts ranging from \$1 to \$2 a barrel.

Kuwait's oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah, said in an interview that the production cut was likely to push prices up sharply within weeks. Many oil analysts and executives agree that the move will be effective, at least in the short term, if OPEC can reassert its discipline and avoid exceeding the new ceiling.

In the past week, prices have rebounded modestly on the spot market, where crude not subject to term contracts is traded. In European trading Monday, Saudi light crude for November delivery was quoted at about \$28, compared

with the official OPEC price of \$29. The ministers have vowed not to reduce the \$29 price for Saudi light, which serves as a benchmark for other OPEC prices. The official price was last changed in March 1983, when OPEC was forced to lower its prices by about 15 percent.

Mobil Corp. announced last week that it had cut the price it would pay for West Texas intermediate crude and other grades of light oil by \$1.75 to \$29.25 a barrel. Mobil said the official change in its posted price was an alternative to a wide variety of discounts that had been offered by the company.

Saudi Arabia, OPEC's biggest producer, is expected to absorb the largest share of the production cut. At present, Saudi production is estimated at 4.5 million barrels a day, down from a peak of more than 10 million in the late 1970s.

Most of the OPEC countries are expected to accept at least a token reduction in their output quota. But Nigeria has insisted that it will maintain its production at about 1.4 million barrels a day.

"Asking Nigeria to cut production by even one barrel is suicidal," the country's petroleum and energy minister, Tam David-West, said Sunday.

Nigeria, which depends on oil for more than 90 percent of its export earnings, is struggling to support a foreign debt load of about \$22 billion.

Despite the consensus on production, the ministers still appeared divided on whether to try to resolve this week the long-standing problem of differentials. These are the variations in prices designed to account for differences in the quality of various crudes.

Changes in refining methods have increased demand for the cheaper heavy crudes at the expense of light crudes. To sell the

lighter crudes, some OPEC members have resorted to big discounts from official prices.

Several ministers have indicated that they would prefer to postpone once more the difficult haggling that would be involved in adjusting differentials. A committee is to report on the subject at the next regular ministerial meeting in December.

But Abu Dhabi, a member of the United Arab Emirates, has threatened to trim 50 cents to 60 cents from the price of its Murban light crude without OPEC approval unless the problem is resolved soon.

Energy Minister Belkacem Nahu of Algeria, whose country produces very light crude, also complained that the current differentials were pricing Algerian crude out of the market.

Under OPEC's official prices, Saudi light is supposed to sell for \$3 more than Saudi heavy. On the spot market, however, the gap is only about \$1.40.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa played down the importance of the differentials issue. "I don't think it is an insurmountable problem," he said. "We will solve it one way or another."

The Kuwaiti minister would not predict whether a solution could be found at the current meeting, however.

Egypt and Mexico, oil producers outside of the OPEC fold, sent observers to the meeting.

Despite the anxiety over differentials, Petroleum Minister Mana Saud al-Otaibi of the United Arab Emirates found time to compose a light-hearted poem. Addressing his OPEC partners on the recent proliferation of cheating on price and production rules, he wrote:

Do not ask me to mention any name. You know all the secrets and whom to blame.

The Cocaine Connection: Los Angeles Gang Killings Rise

By Judith Cummings

New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — After several years of declining gang violence, Los Angeles is experiencing a wave of killings that officials say is a result of narcotics trafficking.

Law enforcement and criminal justice officials say the recent violence in Los Angeles, the nation's second-largest city, is not the familiar fighting among gangs for reputation and hegemony.

Instead, they say, it stems from competition among criminal syndicates to control cocaine trafficking.

According to these officials, the gang members, some as young as 13, are employed by the syndicates as armed drug messengers, salesmen, bodyguards and hired killers.

"The rash of killings that's occurred is not really gang-initiated. It's drug-initiated," said Rose Ochi, the director of criminal justice planning for Mayor Tom Bradley. "Those who are involved are executioners and dealers."

The Los Angeles Police say they suspect that gangs were involved in the killings of 12 people here since Oct. 12.

They also say that a suspect arrested in the killing in late August of four members of the family of Kermit Alexander, a former Los Angeles Rams football star, was a gang member who may have attacked the wrong house.

Law enforcement officials believe the recent violence is traceable to a struggle between at least two such syndicates, Whitey's Enterprises and Third World. They are believed to

maintain a network of more than 100 "rock houses," fortified residences, in the south-central area of the city.

The rock houses are distribution points for "rocks," a solidified form of cocaine whose use is tied to the increasing popularity of smoking the solid, purified drug, or "free-basing."

Los Angeles is said to have the most serious gang problem of any city in the country, primarily in black and Hispanic neighborhoods, although gang organization is said to be rising among Asian and other groups. There has been violent gang activity in the past, but the police say the role played today by narcotics is bigger than ever.

"Some of the young gang members right now are getting

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Middle West Is Reagan Country for Republican Candidates

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

CHICAGO — President Ronald Reagan's strong showing in the region where he grew up appears to be helping a number of Republicans seeking a wide variety of fed-

eral and state offices across the Middle West. Political experts, backed by a range of polls, indicate that Mr. Reagan holds a lead in almost every Middle Western state despite a chronic economic malaise that has struck both aging industries and farms.

One of neighboring Minnesota's two Republican senators, Rudy Boschwitz, 54, is also up for reelection. He faces Joan Growe, 48, the Minnesota secretary of state. Mrs. Growe had counted for help on the strength of Walter F. Mondale, a native son, and his running mate, Representative Geraldine A. Ferraro of New York.

However, Mr. Boschwitz's \$4.8-million campaign fund has enabled him to advertise for many months before Mrs. Growe even won her party's September primary. She has been able to raise only \$650,000. In a poll of 500 probable voters taken this month, the St. Paul Pioneer Press found Mr. Boschwitz leading Mrs. Growe 50 percent to 41 with 9 percent undecided, down from his September lead of 59 to 35.

Elsewhere in the Middle West, two Republican women seek Senate seats. In Kansas, Nancy L. Kasbaum seems in a strong position to win her second term, which she says will be her last, against Jim Maher, a conservative Democratic challenger.

In Nebraska, Nancy Hoch, a 46-year-old University of Nebraska regent, is waging an uphill challenge to the incumbent Democratic senator, J. James Exon, 63. Officials of the National Republican

Senatorial Committee, which has provided campaign funds for Mrs. Hoch, list Nebraska as a possible upset for their party.

Senator Larry Pressler, the Republican incumbent in South Dakota, appears well ahead of his opponent, George Cunningham, 52, who was an aide to former Senator George McGovern.

In Michigan, polls showed the Democratic incumbent, Senator Carl Levin, ahead of his conservative Republican opponent, Jack Loums, 47, a former astronaut.

In gubernatorial races, Republicans seem to hold the lead in Indiana and Missouri. In Indiana, which has not given its electoral votes to a Democrat since 1964, Governor Robert D. Orr, the Republican incumbent, faces Wayne Townsend, a 57-year-old state senator. Mr. Reagan's conservative strength and an improving state economy appear to give Mr. Orr, 66, a comfortable lead.

In Missouri, Governor Christopher S. Bond, a Republican, is prohibited from seeking a third term. The Missouri attorney general, John Ashcroft, a Republican, leads in the polls over Lieutenant Governor Kenneth J. Rothman, a Democrat. Mr. Bond, 43, is expected to challenge Missouri's Democratic senator, Thomas F. Eagleton, in 1986.

Next: In the Middle Atlantic states, where Republicans hope to gain seats in Congress, the names du Pont and Rockefeller are crucial.

INSIDE

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■ South African blacks in an area struck by riots continue to resist the white authorities despite a police crackdown. Page 5.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ U.S. industrial productivity in the third quarter was level with the second quarter. Page 9.

TOMORROW

Interest in foreign languages is reawakening in schools and colleges in the United States after a long period of neglect.



Prime Minister Peres, right, and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, held talks Monday in Jerusalem.

Israeli Bus Attackers Made Threats in Note

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — The attackers who claimed responsibility for firing a rocket at a Palestinian bus are threatening more attacks unless terrorists who harm Jews are executed and members of a Jewish anti-Arab underground are freed, police said Monday.

A young Palestinian man was killed and 10 other passengers were injured in an attack Sunday in which an anti-tank rocket struck a crowded bus.

Police found a note written in Hebrew next to the rocket launcher that said the attack was in retaliation for the murder of two Israeli students last week. A Palestinian man has been charged with the killings.

The incident prompted police to increase security in Arab East Jerusalem; Police Chief Avraham Turgeman said he was acting to protect both Palestinians and Jews.

In the West Bank town of Bethlehem, Palestinian students threw stones at cars traveling on the main road from Jerusalem, damaging several Israeli-owned vehicles, the Israeli radio said.

It said students barricaded themselves inside the Bethlehem University campus, and police used tear gas to stop the stone-throwing.

Police said the note found beside the rocket launcher listed three conditions for ceasing attacks on Palestinians: execution of the murderer of the Israeli students, the death penalty for terrorists who harm Jews and release of alleged members of a Jewish underground.

The rocket was fired at the bus just below the walls of Jerusalem's

Old City. Mr. Turgeman said three Jewish suspects had been detained for questioning. But they were released later, Israeli television said.

The attacker left behind the launching tube of the rocket, which is a U.S.-designed weapon widely used by Israeli troops, and a note, that said "this is in revenge for the murder" of the two students.

The two were killed Oct. 22 near the Cremisan monastery, five miles (8 kilometers) south of Jerusalem.

A resident of the nearby Dushke refugee camp, Issa Nimr, Abd-Rabu, was accused of blindfolding the students and shooting them in the head. Police say he killed the two as part of his initiation into a Palestinian guerrilla group.

Israeli radio said the note found by the launcher was signed "The Avengers." It said police thought the group was a small one, made up of perhaps two or three Israelis well-trained in the use of weapons.

Peres and Howe Confer

Prime Minister Shimon Peres told the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, on Monday that Israel was improving life for Arabs on the West Bank. Reuters quoted a senior Israeli official as saying:

Mr. Peres told Mr. Howe when they met for an hour in Jerusalem that Israel was taking several steps, such as establishing a commercial bank and reopening a university.

Mr. Howe reiterated the European Community view that the Palestine Liberation Organization had to have a role in self-determination for Arabs in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, the Israeli official said.



Worshippers made victory sign during a Sunday Mass in Warsaw for Father Popieluszko.

Italian Judge in Agca Case Noted for Honesty, Integrity

By Michael Dobbs
Washington Post Service

ROME — For a man at the center of an enormously sensitive criminal investigation, Judge Ilario Martella has made remarkably few known enemies.

Mr. Martella, 49, who has spent three years investigating the plot to kill Pope John Paul II, has the reputation of being one of Italy's most respected and conscientious magistrates.

Now that his job is over, with the submission in court of a 1,243-page indictment of three Bulgarians and four Turks as the alleged accomplices of the would-be assassin, Mehmet Ali Agca, Mr. Martella replies to requests for formal interviews by saying courteously that he is tired and would like to get some rest.

The full text of the judge's final report, which will form the basis of a criminal trial, has not been published. The partial text released Friday, as well as Mr. Martella's public comments on the indictment, seem to reflect his cautious nature.

He has said that he has not felt able to go as far as the public prosecutor, Antonio Albano, who depicts the assassination attempt as a Soviet bloc conspiracy designed to suppress social and political upheavals in the pope's native Poland. Mr. Martella has insisted repeatedly that the guilt or innocence of the accused will be determined in court.

In his three-year inquiry, Mr. Martella has won praise from many

quarters for his fair-mindedness and attention to detail. There has been occasional criticism that he has difficulty reaching a firm decision and lacks imagination and intuitive insight. There have been no attacks, however, on his personal honesty or integrity.

Mr. Martella's handling of the case seems to have won him the grudging respect of the Bulgarian side. Official Bulgarian news organizations have attacked Mr. Albano and have questioned the impartiality of the Italian judiciary, but they have refrained from directly criticizing Mr. Martella.

Lawyers involved in the case say that Mr. Martella has maintained an attitude of aloof impartiality.

"The man appears to be incorruptible," said a senior Italian Communist Party official.

Mr. Martella was appointed to open a new investigation into a possible plot to kill the pope in November 1981 after another Italian judge rejected Mr. Agca's claim to have acted alone.

The investigation proceeded slowly in the early months. But since May 1982, when Mr. Agca started talking about his alleged accomplices, Mr. Martella has spent hundreds of hours cross-examining Mr. Agca. The verbatim record of their conversations is among 25,000 pages of evidence that will not become public until the trial.

Although Mr. Martella worked closely with Mr. Albano in investigating the case, the views of the two magistrates did not always coincide. The prosecutor has consistently objected to rulings by Mr. Martella allowing Sergei A. Antonov, a Bulgarian airline official, to be placed under house arrest on medical grounds rather than be held in prison.

Mr. Martella and Mr. Albano also differ over whether a second gunman fired on the pope in St. Peter's Square. Mr. Martella maintains that testimony of witnesses and ballistic evidence shows that a third shot was fired from a different angle than that from which Mr.

U.S. Warships May Visit Chinese Port of Tsingtao

HONG KONG — The United States and China are discussing the possibility of U.S. ships visiting the northern Chinese port of Tsingtao, a spokesman for the U.S. 7th Fleet said here Monday.

It would be the first time a U.S. ship has visited a Chinese port since 1949, he added.

Agca fired. There is no mention of this third shot in Mr. Albano's report.

Report on Walesa Plot

Although Mr. Agca withdrew detailed testimony about a separate plot to kill Lech Walesa, the leader of Solidarity in Poland, much of what he said has been confirmed independently by investigators. The New York Times has reported.

The Times article, published Saturday and summarized by The Associated Press, said that the completeness of Mr. Agca's testimony about the alleged plot on Mr. Walesa and independent confirmation of many of the details had convinced authorities of its accuracy, despite the Turk's later recantation.

Mr. Agca claimed that the same three Bulgarians charged Friday in the plot against the pope conspired to kill Mr. Walesa with a car bomb when he visited Rome in January 1981, according to transcripts of testimony between November 1982 and March 1983.

The transcripts were acquired for The Times by Claire Sterling, a reporter who has been investigating terrorism and the attempt to assassinate the pope for several years.

Mr. Agca told the authorities that the bomb was to be planted near the hotel where Mr. Walesa was staying and set off by radio. The Times article said.

The plan was canceled because "the place was swarming with plainclothesmen," he testified.

According to the Times, Mr. Agca told the authorities he was approached in December 1980 by Major Zheley K. Vasilev, secretary to the Bulgarian military attaché in Rome. Mr. Vasilev was one of those indicted in the alleged plot to kill the pope.

Mr. Agca then said he attended two meetings at the home of a second Bulgarian, Todor S. Aivasov, to discuss the planned assassination of Mr. Walesa.

A third Bulgarian, Mr. Antonov, the Bulgarian airline official, was present at both meetings, while the final decision not to go through with the plan came from a fourth Bulgarian, Mr. Agca said. Mr. Antonov and Mr. Aivasov also have been indicted in the plot to kill the pope.

The Times article said that details of the information provided by Mr. Agca and his detailed knowledge of Mr. Walesa's visit, including knowledge not generally made public, support his story. Police and other sources also confirmed much of what Mr. Agca said, according to the article.



PROS AND CONS — Opposing groups of protesters in front of the Loma Linda University Medical Center in California, where a research team replaced the defective heart of a 15-day-old girl last week with a baboon's heart. Doctors said it was her only chance of surviving. Animal rights protesters called the operation "ghoulish tinkering," while others said that the preservation of human life was the most important goal.

'Europeanization' of Western Defense: An Idea Whose Time Came and Went

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

ROME — A year ago, a group of West European NATO allies, rattled by the public opinion problems of deploying new U.S. nuclear missiles, began talking about a way to put a more visible European stamp on Western security policy.

The discussion fell under the general catchword of "Europeanization," and it largely involved a plan to revivify the Western European Union, a little-used intergovernmental defense policy organization. The goal, beyond the officially stated desire to strengthen the European pillar of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, was to take a little distance from the Americans, and what was regarded as their overly confrontational style of dealing with the Soviet Union.

Last weekend, plans for reorganizing the Western European Union were announced by the foreign and defense ministers of the seven participating countries who met here without the United States. But the put-the-Americans-at-arms-length undertone was virtually gone. In the space of a year, it appeared that a central concern of the Europeans had become keeping the United States close at hand.

What happened was that turmoil about the missiles subsided substantially, that Europe recognized that it lacks the money to consider

on its own any major innovative steps in defense policy, and that the allies began to worry about any initiative that might alienate the United States in its defense commitment to Europe.

The Western European Union, which had once served to monitor West German rearmament, was turned into a group for studying

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disarmament and promoting joint European weapons procurement programs, but without new staff or cash. In its new form, it hardly seemed a likely vessel for a great resurgence of West European energy in security matters.

The attitude of France has been emblematic in the change in mood over the past months. Originally, France was the prime mover in efforts to create a stronger European defense identity through the Western European Union.

But France has become nervous about the negative signs it sees for continued American commitment to Europe in U.S. defense plans for the next decades. It now agrees with countries like Britain that, considering the European allies' economic difficulties, it hardly serves Europe's purposes to take postures that could be given antagonistic interpretations in the U.S. Congress.

There are glimpses of the changed attitudes concerning European distance-taking from the United States in a monograph called "Europe Faces American Military Policy" written by Francis Heisbourg, a French official who had served until this summer as the key adviser on international military cooperation to Defense Minister Charles Hernu.

The paper acknowledges a leap forward in U.S. defense spending and creation of new technology in weaponry that Mr. Heisbourg says strongly risks "disqualifying less

dynamic partners." The problem with the program for Europe, he suggests, is not only that it risks making the European arms industry noncompetitive but that it also implies a potential American decoupling from European defense.

The scent of things in Washington is not favorable to an extension of the part of the defense budget devoted to Europe," Mr. Heisbourg said. "A recent bill was introduced by Senator Sam Nunn aimed at reducing the number of American soldiers in Europe if the NATO countries did not come up with the funds in the areas of infrastructure and supplies so that a war could be fought for a month in Europe. The bill was pushed aside with difficulty; the fact remains that it was proposed by one of the American parliamentarians best informed on alliance matters."

Mr. Heisbourg said that as the United States looks for funds to develop new military technologies, "the volume and equipment of American forces in Europe will constitute the easiest possible targets" for budget-cutting.

He argues for greater common effort among the European allies in developing armaments.

But Mr. Heisbourg's article suggests that Europe will need the best possible relations with the Americans to dissuade them from steps he regards likely to weaken the American commitment to Europe.

This idea now seems to have supplanted the Europeans' concern of last year that the American approach to the Russians had become enough of a public opinion liability that the European allies needed a forum to give a specific European identity to security policy.

Now, the Europeans, in refashioning the Western European Union, have created a new forum, but without the sense of change and desire for "Europeanization" that the concept carried a year ago.

Divers Search the Vistula For Body of Polish Priest

(Continued from Page 1)

saw, Father Popieluszko's parish church. Agence France-Press reported Monday. The sound of the priest's recorded voice moved many to tears.

The phrase that appeared to affect the congregation most was one the priest spoke shortly before his abduction: "Sometimes we must pay for the truth." That and other excerpts from Father Popieluszko's sermons dominated the religious service held on a day usually reserved for the dissident priest's "Masses for the homeland."

Celebrated the last Sunday each month since the December 1981 imposition of martial law, these services had been a forum for Father Popieluszko's well-known ser-

mons in support of freedom and human rights.

Many people sobbed and sank to their knees as the priest, replacing Father Popieluszko said of him: "We have less and less hope of seeing him alive."

Reminders of the priest's connection to Solidarity were everywhere. Banners tied to the railings in front of the church and written in characters recalling the free trade union's emblem read "Solidarity With Father Popieluszko" and "Free Father Popieluszko."

A large picture of the missing priest hung on the church facade. As the Mass ended, hundreds of pamphlets were tossed into the air. Signed "Secret inter-factory committee for social resistance," they said: "Workers in Poland fight for their rights, not like governments, with terror and violence, but by peaceful means."

Small groups formed and the pamphlets were read out loud.

Before the service closed, anti-riot police with water cannon had surrounded the Zoliborz quarter where the church stands. But the crowds, apparently heeding appeals from Roman Catholic authorities and Mr. Walesa not to demonstrate, dispersed calmly.

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Scotch Whisky
money can buy



WORLD BRIEFS

Mubarak in Paris for Talks on Peace

PARIS (Reuters) — Egypt is exploring the possibility of a new Middle East peace initiative, President Hosni Mubarak said here Monday. But he said there was little hope of progress until after the U.S. presidential election Nov. 6.

Mr. Mubarak made the comments after talks with President François Mitterrand. He arrived here earlier Monday on a tour aimed at promoting West European involvement in Middle East peace efforts.

The Egyptian leader is scheduled to fly Tuesday to Bonn for talks with Chancellor Helmut Kohl. Diplomats say Mr. Mubarak's tour is part of intensified peace efforts by Egypt following the restoration of diplomatic ties with Jordan last month.

Syrians, Druze Leader Confer

BEIRUT (AP) — Walid Jumblat, leader of the Lebanese Druze forces, was summoned to a meeting Monday in Damascus by Syrian leaders to try to stop another outbreak of fighting in Lebanon, government sources reported.

The sources said Mr. Jumblat was contacted by Abdel Halim Khaddam, the Syrian foreign minister, after artillery exchanges broke out overnight in the central Lebanese mountains and spilled into several Beirut neighborhoods.

The sources said Mr. Jumblat travelled to Damascus and met with Mr. Khaddam for 90 minutes, but there were no details of their conversation.

Ammunition Explodes in Jakarta

JAKARTA (UPI) — Tons of ammunition exploded at a military base Monday, showering large areas of Jakarta with shrapnel and forcing thousands of people to flee their homes.

Witnesses said a series of explosions began in the evening and were continuing more than four hours later. No casualty figures were available, but dozens of ambulances were seen shuttling wounded out of the area around the Cilandak marine base in the southern section of the Indonesian capital.

There was no official statement on what caused the ammunition to start exploding, but radio stations broadcast appeals to residents living within a mile radius of the base to leave their homes. Thousands took to the streets carrying belongings and children with them.

Russia Sending Vehicles to Ethiopia

MOSCOW (Reuters) — The Soviet Union is sending planes, trucks and other vehicles to Ethiopia to help against a famine there, Addis Ababa's envoy in Moscow said Monday.

Ambassador Nesibu Taye said the Soviet Communist Party told him Moscow would supply the vehicles following a request for aid from Ethiopia, where an estimated six million people are feared to be starving following a severe drought.

"The Communist Party Central Committee told me the government will supply more than a million dollars' worth of planes, trucks and other vehicles," Mr. Taye said. He said the vehicles would be civilian but declined to say if they were a loan or a gift. He said the Soviet Red Cross had not offered food aid but transport and medicine. "We are getting enough food from the West," he said. But Vladimir Milyukov, a Soviet Red Cross official, said it would be sending a shipment of food in the near future.

Gromyko Attacks U.S. Role in Asia

MOSCOW (UPI) — Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko criticized on Monday the U.S. role in Asia in the second such attack by a Soviet leader in recent days.

Speaking at a luncheon here for Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam, Mr. Gromyko said the United States planned to "involve Japan as well as South Korea deeper in the implementation of imperialism's strategy in the Far East."

His comments followed a speech Friday in which Konstantin U. Chernenko, the Soviet leader, accused the United States of increasing the military threat against the Soviet Union's Asian borders.

Greens Gain in West German State

STUTTGART (Reuters) — The Greens party appeared Monday to have made dramatic gains in municipal elections in Baden-Württemberg state, helped both by a government payoff scandal and local environmental issues.

Projected results from the election Sunday gave the leftist environmentalists 10 percent of the state vote, their best ever, with an especially strong showing in the cities. The ruling Christian Democratic Party, possibly hurt by the scandal over political payoffs by the Flick holding company, lost 2.6 percentage points to win 37 percent of the vote, and the Social Democratic Party lost 4 percentage points to fall under 30 percent.

Potentially the most damaging showing was that of the Free Democratic Party, junior partner in the ruling coalition. It won slightly less than the 5 percent needed nationally to retain representation in the nation's parliament.

For the Record

In the 19th game of the world chess championship in Moscow, the challenger, Gary Kasparov, on Monday sealed his 44th move against the current world champion, Anatoly Karpov. Mr. Karpov maintains his 4-0 lead, and needs only two more wins. The two have had a record string of nine consecutive draws in world championship play.

Anti-whaling protesters from the Greenpeace ship Sirius on Monday boarded a Soviet vessel, the Derzkiy, near the Strait of Gibraltar and chained themselves to the mast and railings. They left after reading a statement protesting the Soviet Union's refusal to ban whaling.

A spokesman for the West German government said Monday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl was seeking an early Bundestag debate on the alleged political payoffs of the Flick holding company to back up a pledge he made last week "to take the offensive" in the scandal. (Reuters)

Cocaine Connection Blamed In Los Angeles Gang Killings

(Continued from Page 1)

involved with narcotics trafficking to a degree not seen before," said Lieutenant Bob Rueschhoff, the supervisor of the Police Department's gang activities section.

Gang violence had been declining. In 1980 there were 351 gang-related homicides, a record number, in the city and county of Los Angeles, according to the Community Youth Gang Services Project, a joint city and county agency. There were 267 in 1981; 205 in 1982; 214 in 1983; and 129 so far this year.

Five years ago there were 280 known gangs with a membership of about 28,000, according to Stephen Valdivia, director of the Gang Services Project. Today there are 420 gangs with about 40,000 members, and membership is growing at a rate of 10 percent a year.

Michael Duran, who heads the gang supervision unit of the Los Angeles County Probation Department, said that the recent, more organized drug activity appeared linked to former prison inmates setting out to establish drug franchises on the outside.

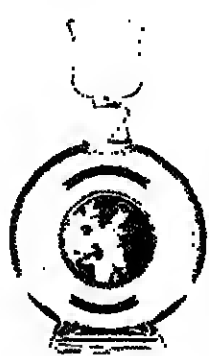
A government gang specialist, who did not want his name used, said that high unemployment had made drugs a mainstay of the underground economy of the south-central community.

"Since the 1960s the pendulum has swung back and there isn't any equal employment opportunity, and there's a 60-percent unemployment rate of black youth," he said.

Like P.J., "James" grew up in the Nickerson Gardens housing project, but he has managed to avoid gangs in his 21 years. To the gang members, James is a "schoolboy."

Nonetheless, both young men said, just living in Nickerson brands them to the world at large as "automatically a robber or a murderer."

With walk on. And with trans. pre-upter biding tra-ating at. And it plenty of well-ete bathes, su with carve-acts with-ore The-ortable h-warming e-A prop-class estab-



BAL A VERSAILLES.

Jean Desprez
PARFUMS PARIS

Independents Give Reagan Widening Margin, Poll Finds

By Hedrick Smith
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Walter F. Mondale's failure to attract broad support from political independents is blocking his efforts to overtake President Ronald Reagan in the home stretch of the political campaign, according to the latest New York Times-CBS News Poll.

Among the electorate as a whole, the survey showed that on the foreign policy issues that Mr. Mondale pressed in the Oct. 21 debate, more people side with him than with Mr. Reagan.

But Mr. Reagan's overwhelming strength on the economy and increasing doubts about Mr. Mondale's leadership have had a more powerful effect with most voters and have stalled Mr. Mondale's challenge, the poll indicated.

The survey was taken by telephone Oct. 23-25 among 1,068 registered voters. Roughly half the probable voters said they were uneasy about the way Mr. Mondale would handle a foreign crisis or manage the economy. Solid majorities expressed confidence in Mr. Reagan in both areas.

Aside from the expected opposition among Republicans, the survey showed the Democratic nominee running into particularly strong resistance among independents, among men and among the large block of voters in the 30-to-44-year-old bracket.

The New York Times-CBS News Poll indicated that the margin between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mondale has widened since mid-October.

The poll found that among probable voters 53 percent favored Mr. Reagan and 35 percent favored Mr. Mondale. In a Times-CBS News poll taken Oct. 14-17, 50 percent were for Mr. Reagan and 37 percent for Mr. Mondale. In both polls the overall percentages were subject to sampling error of plus or minus three percentage points.

In the current survey, 12 percent of the registered voters said they were still undecided. When the un-

decided were asked their leaning, slightly more went to Mr. Reagan. When they are included, he led by 56 to 37 percent.

More than two-thirds of those still undecided are over 45 years old, identify themselves either as Democrats or independents, and as ideologically moderate or conservative. Slightly more than half are women. On the pivotal questions of leadership, their views are closer to those of Reagan supporters than Mondale supporters.

The difference between men and women in voter preference was larger than ever in the most recent survey. Mr. Reagan did much better among men than Mr. Mondale while his margin among women was modest. The survey found Mr. Reagan was preferred among men by 59 to 29 percent and among women by just 47 to 41 percent.

But the poll found that the economy was by far the most powerful issue driving the election. Fifty-five percent of those polled said it was the most important issue, and it works very strongly for Mr. Reagan.

Moreover, Mr. Mondale has lost ground on what many political strategists consider the two most critical personal indicators: the public's perceptions of a candidate's leadership and its general reaction to a candidate.

After the first presidential debate on Oct. 7, a modest plurality rated Mr. Mondale a strong leader. But now, after the second debate, that plurality has turned negative, with 40 percent saying Mr. Mondale was strong and 45 percent saying he was not. By contrast, 70 percent say Mr. Reagan is a strong leader, a level he has maintained all fall.

The poll indicated that Mr. Mondale faced formidable obstacles in his efforts to jar Mr. Reagan's support in the election. It found that more than 90 percent of the voters on either side said their minds were made up and that 56 percent of the Reagan supporters were enthusiastic about their choice, as against 36 percent of Mr.

Mondale's supporters. However, the poll underscored that it is in the battle for the political center, often the key to U.S. elections, where Mr. Mondale has encountered his most striking difficulties.

Among this large swing group, comprising roughly a third of the probable electorate this year, Mr. Mondale is far behind, 16 percent to 66 percent, with 16 percent undecided.

Post Endorses Mondale

The Washington Post on Monday endorsed Mr. Mondale for president, saying he has been "maddeningly misread and mis-treated" by political trendsetters while Mr. Reagan "has been maddeningly indulged and overpraised." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

In an editorial, The Post said Mr. Reagan's administration would have been "an unmitigated disaster" without the moderating influence of Democrats. Mr. Mondale, in contrast, "has been serious, straightforward and genuinely engaged in issues that the next president will have to deal with." (See editorial, Page 4.)



BACK TO WORK — President Reagan waves as he and his wife, Nancy, return to the White House after a weekend at their Camp David, Maryland, retreat. The president returned to the campaign trail Monday with a trip to Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

Millions of New Voters Join Rolls in U.S. Registration Drives

By John Herbers
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Voter registration drives this year have added millions of new names to the rolls, according to election officials.

As a result, a steady 20-year decline in the percentage of eligible voters who turn out for presidential elections may be reversed Nov. 6.

A spot check of 30 states indicates that registrations in most states are up substantially over 1980 and the public and private groups that conducted the drives are now working to get the newly registered to the polls on Election Day.

Because of the complex, decentralized system of registration in which no national totals are kept,

the approximate number of new registrants will not be known until after the election. But nonpartisan officials and experts have been able to make some preliminary assessments of what appeared to be by far the most extensive effort in American history to increase voter participation.

First, with some exceptions, the new registrations could help Walter F. Mondale in the North, particularly in old industrial cities, and President Ronald Reagan in the South and parts of the West. However, Curtis Gans, director of the nonpartisan Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, said that there were not enough new registrations to lead much impact except in the event of a close race in a state.

Second, there is a consensus that increases in the rolls are sufficient to assure that the turnout will be somewhat greater than in 1980, when only 52.6 percent of those eligible voted. The percentage had declined since 1960, when the turnout was 62.8 percent.

Third, the registration drives have not produced the bonanza for Democrats that they had expected in the year, when various private groups sympathetic to the party laid elaborate plans to register the poor, who have historically recorded the lowest registration rates and turnout rates.

The Republican Party spent \$11 million in an effort to offset Democratic registrations. With the help of groups such as fundamentalist churches and business organizations, the party outregistered the Democratic groups in some areas, notably in California and Florida.

The Democratic Party started slowly, in late summer, and spent less, \$3 million, than the Republicans. And groups registering low-income minority group members ran into more opposition than did their opponents on the Republican side. They said their workers were harassed, forced out of public places where they were soliciting registrations and in some cases arrested.

Yet so extensive were the drives to build the Democratic registration that they succeeded in "whole-sale registrations" in many areas. Officials of both parties agree that in the event of close races in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts, all with large electoral votes, their efforts could prove crucial.

In the South, the Republicans reaped a bonanza that few had dreamed of a year ago. The registration of blacks in large numbers in the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination was expected to aid Democrats running on all levels. The vast majority of newly registered blacks are Democrats opposed to Mr. Reagan, according to Democratic and Republican findings.

The Republicans, however, may have hit a richer vein among whites. Mr. Gans said such groups as Mor-

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CAMPAIGN BRIEFS

Ambassador Denies Endorsing Helms

MEXICO CITY (Combined Dispatches) — The U.S. ambassador to Mexico, John A. Gavin, said he did not endorse Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina for a third term, and campaign aides of the North Carolina senator admitted they mistook a birthday greeting for an endorsement.

In Raleigh, North Carolina a spokesman for Senator Helms, said Sunday the Helms campaign apologized for any inconvenience caused by the use of Ambassador Gavin's name. Twenty-two politically appointed U.S. ambassadors were reported last week to have endorsed Senator Helms.

The endorsements prompted sharp criticism from a number of former ambassadors as well as the American Foreign Service Association, representing career foreign service officers, who said such direct political involvement damaged the credibility of U.S. diplomatic efforts. Senator Helms is chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee's Western Hemisphere subcommittee, which has jurisdiction over nominations of ambassadors. (WP 4P)

Pierce May Decline 2d Cabinet Term

DETROIT (AP) — Samuel R. Pierce, the only black member of President Ronald Reagan's cabinet, said he might decline a second term as secretary of housing and urban development for personal reasons if Mr. Reagan were re-elected.

"I'm sure I could stay," he said Saturday during a campaign stop in Detroit. "But there's no sense in speculating. I'll cross that bridge when I get to it."

The Detroit News reported Sunday that unidentified White House and campaign officials have said the administration would not encourage Mr. Pierce to remain in the cabinet for a second term. Mr. Pierce's spokesman, Robert Nipp denied that report.

Former Slave Accorded Hero's Honors at Last

New York Times Service

LOUISVILLE, Kentucky — A former slave who won the Congressional Medal of Honor for heroism in the Indian wars but was buried in obscurity, received full military rites Sunday in a national cemetery in his native Kentucky.

The former slave, Brent Woods, was a sergeant with a cavalry company that was trapped by Apaches in a canyon in New Mexico on Aug. 19, 1881. After the commanding officer was killed and the second in command deserted, Woods took charge, helped a group of civilians to safety and led his company in subduing the Indians.

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Star-Struck Teachers Go to Space Shuttle School

New York Times Service

HUNTSVILLE, Alabama — Forty teachers from around the United States spent this week-end experiencing weightlessness and flying a mock shuttle mission at a space camp here, hoping the experience would give them an edge when the first private citizen to fly in space is chosen by the space agency.

President Ronald Reagan announced in August that an elemen-

tary or high school teacher would be the first "citizen passenger" to go aboard the space shuttle, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration is to begin accepting applications Dec. 1, an agency official told the educators at the camp.

Michael A. DiSpezio, a high school science teacher from Gattamel, Massachusetts, said the knowledge he gained in three days here at the Alabama Space and

Rocket Center's space camp would help him stand out from the thousands of teachers who are expected to apply for a shuttle ride.

"I know they say 80,000 may apply," Mr. DiSpezio said, but "with what I've experienced this weekend, I feel like my dream just might come true."

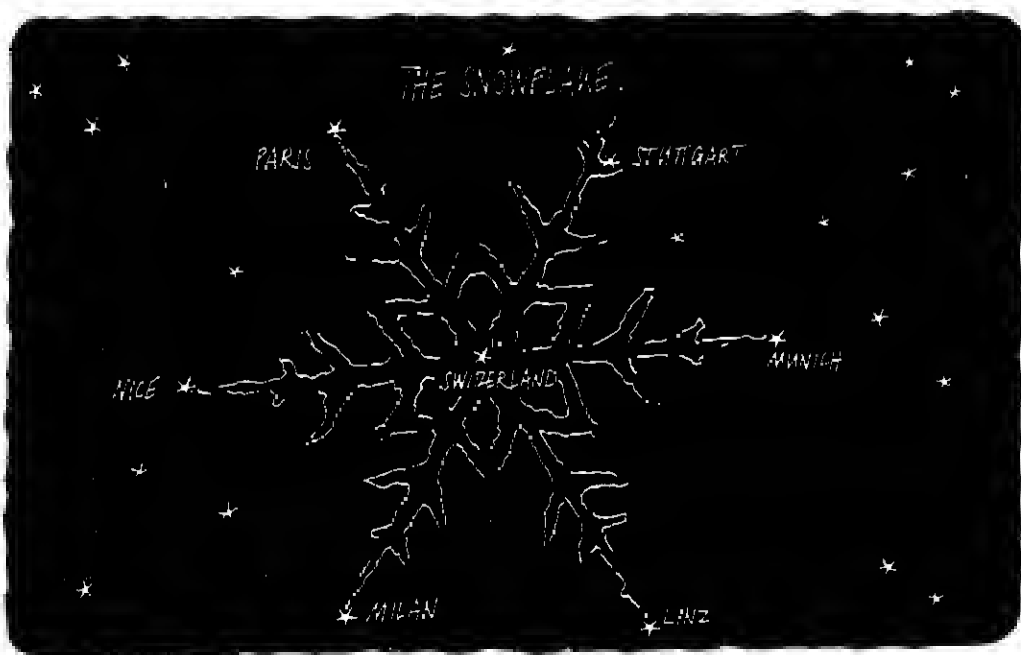
The Space and Rocket Center, a state-run museum, began its space camp three years ago with a series

of weekend sessions for children designed to interest them in space flight. This month, the camp, which is not affiliated with NASA, began weekend programs for adults. This weekend's session was aimed specifically at educators.

Among the participants was Alan Ladwig, the NASA official in charge of the program to put a teacher in space. Like the others, he practiced maneuvers astronauts are expected to perform in space.

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But you'll also get to know Swiss perfection and Swiss hospitality even before you start your winter holiday: when you take your seat in our luxuri-

ous First Class, our comfortable Business Class or our reasonably priced Economy Class to fly to Zurich, Geneva or Basel. Whence the Swiss Federal Railways will take you comfortably to the destination of your choice in only a few hours. And to enable you to select your destination with maximum ease there's a brochure entitled "Switzerland and the Alpine World, Winter 1984/85" which you can obtain from Swissair or your IATA travel agent.

And please don't forget the sun tan lotion.

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Lawrence B. Krause, Senior Fellow, The Brookings Institution, Washington D.C.; Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany; Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom. To ensure your company is represented at this timely conference, please return the registration form without delay.

NOVEMBER 26
KEYNOTE ADDRESS:
THE UNITED KINGDOM'S MEDIUM TERM FINANCIAL STRATEGY.
Peter Rees, Chief Secretary to the Treasury, United Kingdom.
NEW TRENDS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT.
Robert Ankrum, Group Treasurer, Peugeot S.A.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE MANAGEMENT IN A CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRY.
Martin H. Kolk, Cash and Foreign Exchange Manager, Fokker B.V.
NETTING SYSTEMS IN A SERVICE-BASED INTERNATIONAL Michael Bryant, Treasurer, Hertz Europe Ltd.
Luncheon Address: THE OUTLOOK FOR THE GERMAN ECONOMY.
Otto Graf Lambsdorff, Member of Parliament, former Minister of Economics, West Germany.
BANK WRITTEN FOREIGN EXCHANGE OPTIONS.
Bruce Brittain, Vice President, Economics Department, Solomon Brothers Inc.,
Peter J. Wilkinson, Manager, Corporate Treasury Services, National Westminster Bank, plc.
THE USE OF CURRENCY AND INTEREST SWAPS AS A FINANCING TECHNIQUE.
Cyrus Ardakanian, Chief of Financial Operations, The World Bank.
J. Laughlin Callahan, Executive Director, S.G. Warburg & Co., Ltd.

NOVEMBER 27
POST-ELECTION OUTLOOK FOR THE U.S. ECONOMY.
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Tadashi Nakamoe, Chief Economist, Daiwa Europe Ltd.
THE COMMERCIAL PAPER MARKET - A CORPORATE USER'S VIEW.
Richard G. Lissen, Group Money Manager, B.A.T. Industries plc.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND THE MICROCOMPUTER REVOLUTION.
John A. Davison, V.P., Head International Cash Management, Europe, Middle-East and Africa, First National Bank of Chicago.
Leonard Goodman, Vice President International, Product Planning and Development, First National Bank of Chicago.
Luncheon Address: EUROPE AND THE DANGER OF SUSTAINED NON INFLATIONARY STAGNATION.
Willy De Clercq, Vice Prime Minister, Minister of Finance and Foreign Trade, Belgium.
THE USE OF TECHNICAL ANALYSIS FOR FORECASTING CURRENCIES.
Brian Marber, Brian Marber & Co.
THE OUTLOOK FOR THE MAJOR CURRENCIES.
Moderator: Terry J. Stone, F.C.A., Banking Industries Partner, Ernst & Whinney.
Wolfgang O.F. Engel, Vice President and Managing Director, Chemical International Finance and Consulting (Subsidiary of Chemical Bank New York).
David Morrison, Chief International Economist, Simon and Cootes.

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Really a Roomy World?

In response to a reporter's question during his Oct. 21 debate with Walter Mondale, President Reagan asserted that "the population explosion, if you look at the actual figures, has been vastly exaggerated, over-exaggerated." A look at the actual figures, however, should persuade most people that it is hard to exaggerate the population pressures that now threaten much of the developing world.

Despite progress in restraining birthrates in many countries, the number of people added to the globe increases by a record amount each year. Growth rates are still high — and even rising — in many countries. As a result, the World Bank recently warned, world population will more than double to at least 10 billion people by the middle of the next century unless far stronger family planning efforts are made.

Mr. Reagan cited as the source of his optimism "some pretty scientific and solid figures about how much space there still is in the world and how many more people we can have." But much of that space is not inhabitable by any stretch of the imagination. Other areas are needed for farming and the maintenance of natural resources; soil erosion has already become a critical problem in many developing countries. Nor would affluent nations welcome the enormous influx of immigrants that would be necessary to relieve overcrowding in other countries. If the next 5 billion people were to be evenly distributed

across the countries of the world, accommodating them in so short a time would still be difficult. But most of the newcomers will be added to the developing world, where economic pressures are already acute. Some countries, especially in Africa and Latin America, will see their populations multiplied several times during the next 65 years. To avoid social and economic collapse these countries will have to create jobs, educate young people and provide health care on an unprecedented scale.

Economic growth will certainly help many developing countries, but the countries with the most economic success are also those that have begun, with the help of active family planning programs, to curb population growth. In Central America — which, as the president acknowledged, will put the most immigration pressure on the United States — the burgeoning youth population has already contributed to disastrous levels of unemployment and continuing social unrest.

White House denial of the existence of population problems has had one healthy effect. It has reminded Congress and the public, which heavily supports U.S. population aid to countries that need and want it, of the importance of such help. That Congress this year voted to increase overseas population aid programs by more than 20 percent. That is an important boost, but still far short of what is needed.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Enemy Isn't OPEC

OPEC's chickens appear to be coming home to roost. According to common belief, greed caused the cartel to raise the price of oil tenfold in a decade, triggering two world recessions. The same conventional wisdom now assumes that the recessions and widespread conservation have sent OPEC into retreat, allowing consumers to look forward to a long period of stable, lower oil prices.

Reality is not nearly that comforting. OPEC is more like a trade association than a cartel; its capacity to influence oil prices turns largely on the will of its most powerful member, Saudi Arabia. The two oil price shocks in the 1970s can be better attributed to disunity among consumers than unity among the producers. The members never did agree on how to apportion production. Equally uncoordinated consumers are likely to be spared more price jolts in the next few years, but not in the 1990s.

It is commonly believed that OPEC twice used the excuse of conflict in the Middle East (the 1973 war and the 1979 Iranian revolution) to raise prices and make the rises stick by then cutting production. The truth is messier. On the eve of the first shock the price of oil was markedly lower than even the production cost of alternative fuels. At 1973 prices demand was rapidly outrunning production. The first OPEC price increase was initially sustained by panic buying; no collective action to hold up the price was needed. Saudi Arabia alone, the exporter with the least need for revenue, simply held down production to match demand. OPEC was Saudi Arabia.

The second shock had even less to do with OPEC's supposed monopoly power. Conservation had not yet taken hold; consumption

was higher than ever. So when the Iranian revolution triggered another panic and another doubling of prices, the collapse of Iranian and then of Iraqi exports, plus further cuts by Saudi Arabia, were enough to sustain the increase for several years.

Finally, though, the world's response to high oil prices put OPEC under pressure to act like a proper cartel. As oil consumption fell 15 percent from its 1979 peak and production from non-OPEC countries rose by 13 percent, OPEC was forced to absorb a 40-percent cut in sales. The pressure has proved too much. OPEC members now are openly cheating, producing more than their quotas and selling for considerably less than the official OPEC price.

Isn't that good news? Yes and no. It means lower oil bills, less inflation and more economic growth for a few years. It also means less conservation, less incentive to replace dwindling oil resources in North America and less pressure on consuming nations to build reserves. A growing proportion of the world's economically recoverable oil is in the Middle East. Unless America's policies change radically, half the oil it consumes in 1990 will come from foreign wells. And by the mid-1990s Saudi Arabia, or whoever rules its oil fields, will be back in the driver's seat.

It is comforting to think that OPEC has been the enemy and that it has been vanquished by its greed and our sacrifice. There is, alas, no OPEC to vanquish. The enemy is the inevitable scarcity of cheap, liquid fuel — and the unwillingness of those who depend on it to do what is needed to regain control of their destiny. The really greedy enemy is us.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

This One, That One, Neither

By almost all standards, we are better off than we were four years ago.

—The New York Daily News.

Mr. Reagan's vision of an America embodying traditional values revived spirits bruised by years of discouragement over Vietnam, Watergate and the Iran hostage crisis.

—The Omaha World-Herald.

The Reagan administration ignores, rejects or simply stands ignorant of the institutionalized poverty and hopelessness eating at the bodies and tyrannizing the spirits of millions of Americans trapped in the backwaters beneath the national economic and social mainstream. The deeper essence of that administration has been racism with a smile.

—The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Once again we are respected by our allies. No longer are we pushed around by the Russians or humiliated by banana republics.

—The Sunday Oklahoman (Oklahoma City).

Most of the policies we value are predicated on a sound economy. Mr. Reagan's economic ship is sailing forward; Mr. Mondale's would retrace a dismal and defeatist course.

—The Oregonian (Portland, Oregon).

It is our belief that the Reagan prosperity is the prosperity of living on borrowed money. Mr. Reagan, far from being the guardian of

fiscal responsibility, has virtually destroyed whatever vestige of it there was.

—The Detroit Free Press.

The Sun will not endorse either candidate. We welcomed President Reagan's unapologetic readiness to have the United States play its role as a superpower, even while we deplored his indifference to civil rights and the disadvantaged. We challenged Walter Mondale's embrace of protectionism, even while we applauded his views on separation of church and state. We will do what we do best — which is to critique the candidates, day after day, on the basis of their performance and values.

—The Baltimore Sun.

... and a British Conclusion

Mr. Reagan is not popular with the media — or not, at least, with the East Coast elite that makes up the bulk of the serious commentators on American politics. Such people are for the most part "liberals" in the American sense — that is, left of center. The popularity of a conservative populist president makes the pundits uneasy. [But] why should people believe that a policy which has produced lower inflation and more jobs with lower taxes is bad? What Mr. Reagan stands for is what most Americans want to believe in: their own virtue and their own strength. It is what their allies should want to believe in, too.

—The Times (London).

Just What Are the Nuclear Weapons For?

By Jan H. Kalicki

NEW YORK — Nuclear weapons have figured more prominently than almost any other foreign policy issue in America's presidential campaign. Yet the nuclear debate still lacks focus, in part because weapons programs and policies have been considered only piecemeal.

There are important differences between the Republican and Democratic approaches to arms control. These differences should not be obscured by election year rhetoric.

The Reagan administration and the Republican platform advocate a continued weapons buildup; the Democratic candidates and their platform call for a freeze and for pursuing only those weapons systems that would contribute to a stable nuclear deterrent. Yet neither party nor pair of candidates has addressed the question of nuclear doctrine — the precise military purpose that they believe nuclear weapons should serve.

There are four possible positions: Nuclear weapons can serve no mission, because their use would amount to suicide. If that is judged to be the case, the objective should be rapid reductions on both sides leading to abolition of nuclear weapons by all nations. The problem is that this objective would be difficult if not impossible to achieve in the foreseeable future.

Nuclear weapons can serve only the single mission of deterring nuclear attack against America and its allies. This would mean dropping plans for such potential first-strike weapons as the MX missile and joining the Soviets in negotiating a freeze followed by reductions of 90 percent or more. Both powers could afford such reductions because a few hundred nuclear warheads would suffice for the single purpose of deterring nuclear attack. At the same time, America and its allies would have to make sure that they could defend themselves conventionally without threatening nuclear attack.

Nuclear weapons can serve the dual mission of deterring a nuclear attack and a large-scale non-nuclear attack against America and its allies. This has been the essence of NATO strategy since the alliance was formed in 1949. To continue it in the face of Soviet capability to respond in kind requires making a credible threat to commit suicide and take the Soviet Union along.

Nuclear weapons can serve multiple missions. They can deter nuclear and nonnuclear attacks not only against close allies but wherever American leaders believe that U.S. interests are at stake, compelling the Russians to behave in certain ways and enabling the United States to prevail militarily in a nuclear war if it should occur. The Defense Department's five-year defense guidance envisions such multiple missions and therefore plans the expansion of existing nuclear stockpiles to include more powerful, more easily usable weapons.

Perhaps the most striking finding in a survey conducted throughout the United States last May by the Public Agenda Foundation, an organization for research and education, was that 74 percent of respondents opposed using nuclear weapons against conventional attack, thus opting for the "single mission" — a fundamental revision of U.S. nuclear doctrine for some 35 years.

Surely the presidential candidates owe the American electorate and the allies some discussion of this issue. Should the United States carry on with its present policy, and if so, why? Or should it be moving away from a doctrine that relies on the threat of nuclear suicide to defend the security of allies, and if so, what would replace it?

The writer is senior adviser to the Center for Foreign Policy Development at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, a vice president of the investment bank Lehman Brothers and co-author of "Foster Options on Nuclear Arms Policy." He contributed this comment to The New York Times.

A Nation Doesn't Deter by Suicide Threats

By Enoch Powell

The writer is an Ulster Unionist Member of Parliament. This is adapted from a speech to the Oxford University Conservative Association quoted by The Guardian.

There would be a crazy for Britain to resort to nuclear warfare — so crazy that an additional reason (if one were needed) for not possessing nuclear weapons would be to ensure that no British government in those circumstances could use them.

The proposition would hold good even if Germany had actually, instead of as well as invading, used a nuclear weapon against Britain. Even then only loss would have accrued to Britain by inviting multiplication of the destruction wrought upon it.

The case is equally applicable against resort to nuclear warfare by an ally of Britain in 1940. If the United States had already been in the war and had been a nuclear power, the last thing the United Kingdom would have wanted was the use of American nuclear weapons in face of a potential or actual invasion.

If Germany in 1940 had possessed, but neither Britain nor an ally possessed, nuclear weapons, that would still have left Britain no worse off than the situation just considered, namely, where, possessing nuclear weapons, she

would be disadvantaged if she used them. Possession of nuclear weapons is no defense against nuclear blackmail.

The conclusion is that nuclear armaments are not effective as weapons of defense.

There remains the paradoxical claim that, though not usable in defense, they deter attack — that a power capable and desirous of mounting a military onslaught will refrain from doing so lest his victims choose to inflict more damage on themselves by using those weapons than they would incur if they did not.

In concrete terms this is tantamount to claiming that Russia does not attack Western Europe for fear that, sooner than suffer defeat, the countries of Western Europe which possess nuclear weapons would use them in their own disadvantage, and that the countries which do not possess nuclear weapons would invoke the use of them in their disadvantage by the United States.

It is the position of the United States itself which clinches this argument in the negative. It must assume that its use of nuclear weapons in a European war would be attended by the probability of escalation, that is, of an inter-continental exchange. But no possible military success of Russia in Europe could justify inviting the destruction this exchange would inflict on America.

A Few Nuclear Weapons Suffice to Deter

THERE is no military use for nuclear weapons, and the steady development and accumulation of them increases the danger of ultimate disaster. The only sound role for nuclear weapons is as a deterrent to their use by others. A very few nuclear weapons, certain of delivery, constitute a powerful deterrent.

No one knows how to use nuclear weapons in warfare. There are thousands of experts on technical matters and on military hardware, but on the critical issues of strategy, deterrence and the environment there are truly no experts. None! Each citizen should realize that on the critical issues of what constitutes enough, what is an adequate deterrent, whether humanity can recover from a nuclear war and many other such questions, his or her studied judgments are as good as those of a president.

We need to re-evaluate our premises and rethink our priorities.

—Jerome Wiesner, former president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and science adviser to President Kennedy, writing in the Los Angeles Times.

The Washington Post Endorses Mondale

FOUR years ago, in what must have been one of the most curiously written and unenthusiastic editorials in modern history, The Washington Post came out in favor of Jimmy Carter over Ronald Reagan. This year we endorse Walter Mondale — enthusiastically and without apology. We think Mr. Mondale — who has been madeciously misread and misinterpreted by the political punditocracy this year, just as Mr. Reagan has been madeciously indulged and overpraised — is unambiguously the better candidate.

THE president and his opponent do have some things in common. Both of their parties, both of their constituencies and both of their running mates need work. As the political season wore on it was hard to tell which was the more revolting spectacle: that of the vindictive, yahoo Republican right plus its assorted fat cats doing their inebriated thing in Dallas, or the self-obsessed and spoils-seeking constituent elements of the Democratic Party treating the whole process of electing a president as a fight for position for themselves at the expense of all else — all else most notably including the candidate and his chances of winning, not to mention his chances of being able to govern if he did.

Neither man has shown himself particularly forward at taming his rowdies. Ronald Reagan's second term would see their emergence as an even stronger force than they already are as the bloodletting over the succession gets under way in earnest. Walter Mondale would have to show in a first term that he was not in thrall in the various cultural, ethnic and economic lobbies he tried to secure to get the nomination.

As regards their vice presidential choices, both are running with candidates for whom there is much to be said, but not by a long way, everything. Mr. Mondale's selection of the first female to run on a major party's national ticket was audacious and commendable. Geraldine Ferraro has demonstrated many of the virtues indispensable in the job she could inherit at a moment's notice: She is smart, strong and resourceful. She also has much to learn about the conduct of foreign and international security affairs. She does not have a feel for that whole collection of transactions and relationships, and it shows, often very unfortunately, when she speaks.

Something else shows when George Bush speaks — something that threatens to trash whatever esteem his impressive résumé and his private personal grace have earned him. Maybe it is just that he is a rotten campaigner; winning elections, after all, has never been his forte. But he seems to reveal himself, as viewers of "Dallas" will have noticed, as the Cliff Barnes of American politics — blustering, opportunistic, craven and hopelessly ineffective all at once. This impression has been so widely remarked to recent weeks by commentators of every political persuasion that it hardly needs elaboration. We add only that if this is the real George Bush, as opposed to the non-campaigning one, it hardly bodes well for his capacity to be an effective president himself.

WE do not find ourselves among those who, with considerable chagrin, feel obliged to express amazement that Mr. Reagan turned out not to be the personally vicious monster of their imagination and that his government has done some much needed things. The real Ronald Reagan and what was attractive about him had become very evident to us in the course of the last campaign, and so had the weaknesses of much of the thought then prevailing in Democratic circles, so that his accomplishments in office and the degree to which he has effected a desirable national course correction do not come as a big surprise. We thought, and think, that there was something to be said for improving the condition of the nation's defense establishment, for rejecting the empty sentimentality that sometimes infects liberaldom's approach to foreign policy, for getting really tough with profligate, pointless federal spending. But for several reasons Mr. Reagan's particular achievements in these areas do not seem to us to warrant his re-election.

One is that his administration, minus the push-pull effect of Democratic and Republican cross-pressures, would have been an unmitigated disaster to many areas where it has succeeded. The

Democrats are more realistic and sensible these days thanks largely to the influence of Mr. Reagan. But without their comparable influence on his government's actions on questions like human rights and domestic fairness and a number of others, his policies, from Central America to your local disability payments office, would have been calamitous. And some of them actually are calamitous. His government has been grossly inept in the requirements of racial equity and the needs of the poor. It was so bad on environmental questions that, mercifully, its efforts backfired. To get its way on large economic and foreign policy programs that affront the crazy right, it pays a price — tribute, really — in social-program and civil-liberties coin, tossing the crazies all manner of proposed constitutional amendments, regulatory restrictions, violations of individual privacy and freedom.

SO we conclude that much of the Reagan administration's accomplishment has come very dear. Most important of all, its two principal claimed accomplishments, one foreign and the other economic, seem questionable to us, or at least greatly overstated. Take the foreign first.

We do admire the manner in which this administration managed the confrontation over the European missiles in the first part of its term. That was its most important foreign policy success, though there have been others along with the failures. But in what sense is America "standing tall"? We believe the defense establishment did need bolstering, but what has occurred seems to us indiscriminate, helter-skelter and in some respects as phony as it is costly. Unrestricted money and discretion are not an answer to this country's defense needs. Within the administration the level of infighting over this and other national security issues as a reflection of policy disagreement and impasse has surpassed even that of the Brezhnev-Vance hate affair or other struggles that came to mind.

In fact there has been an uncommon amount of turnover and turmoil in the national security apparatus of the Reagan administration and an uncommon amount of implacable enmity. No one ever said such terrible things about William Clark when he was national security adviser, or Casper Weinberger or Richard Perle or Jeane Kirkpatrick or William Casey or Richard Allen or Alexander Haig, as were said about them by other high administration officials. We respect many of the people conducting foreign policy in this administration, most notably Secretary of State George Shultz, yet observe that the president has yet to permit or encourage the establishment of a steady, credible foreign and defense policy effort. His approach in arms control has been fiftful and temperamental and unyielding of achievement. He has proved no more skillful in the Middle East than Jimmy Carter was in the Gulf region. And his better people are still not in the clear. This is the administration that appointed those 22 ambassadors who didn't know what was wrong with issuing a political statement in support of Jesse Helms's campaign.

THEN there is the economy. Mr. Reagan emphasizes, as well he might, the dramatic drop in inflation and the current prosperity. These are wholly welcome developments. But it needs to be asked to what extent that drop in inflation was the result of a severe recession, which brought the highest unemployment since 1940. And how much may the current prosperity be owed to gigantic budget deficits? Things are going very well at the moment, but the economy is a little like the odd spring weather we are experiencing in this autumnal season. It is very agreeable, but the air is filled with hints of something else about to come.

The signs of profound economic instability are getting clearer. The dollar is far overvalued. The budget deficit is up interest on past borrowing. American standards of living are being raised. The enormous amounts of foreign money currently pouring into this country, but that won't last forever. Within a year this country will have a bigger foreign debt than Brazil or Mexico does. Mr. Reagan smiles, shrugs and says high economic growth will close the deficit. That is one

thing that certainly will not happen. But the president, by all the evidence, genuinely does not understand the instability into which he has led the economy. He sticks with a few familiar and simple thoughts about incentives, hard work and the desirability of low taxes, even though there is nothing simple about this economy or the way the international capital flows are influencing it. And the Reagan administration is poorly equipped to deal with any sort of a crisis in this area. The president has given too many of the key jobs in financial and economic policy to political cheerleaders — the economic and moral equivalent of those 22 cheerleading ambassadors.

What about the Democrats' capacity to deal with these things? Mr. Mondale, unlike the president, has talked about the danger signs with candor and intelligence. Would he, as president, be able to carry out the cure that, as candidate, he has prescribed? Maybe not. To get a large tax increase through Congress would be an extraordinary feat in the best of circumstances. If the economy were to start sliding into another recession, it would be impossible. Mr. Mondale might then struggle to hold down unemployment by resorting to the protectionist legislation that he has — wrongly and incessantly — embraced. But Mr. Mondale's strength is that he understands the risks here and that he is willing to talk openly about them and to take some political risks of his own in order to get people thinking reasonably about them.

IN some measure, both presidential candidates will be victims of their campaigns. The president's too easy slide to glory this time around has accentuated all those elements of detached smugness and superficiality that most mar his administration. He is praised for restoring values, but these values now have been reduced to slogans and propaganda. Mr. Mondale, too, has paid — for the sloggish fight over the past couple of years against a broad array of competition to become his party's nominee. He bought some profoundly flawed positions — the freeze, which he is now, blessedly, applying the requisite qualifications to, and a variety of protectionist stands. But in contrast to his opponent he has been serious, straightforward and genuinely engaged in the issues that the next president will have to deal with. He has, in the course of this phase of the campaign and, to some extent during the primary races, put some distance between himself and the impractical, muzzy-headed approach to foreign and security matters that so many in his party are suckers for. And where he erred in this direction earlier he seems to be moving back to stronger positions now.

Then there is Mondale the man. His record going back over the years demonstrates social and personal values that are the living embodiment of what the Reagan administration in its values pitch talks about. He is a decent man and diligent, hardworking one who has been a good Democratic leader before this year and, notably, in this campaign, in which he has evidenced strength and determination and a concern for others when he would have been justified in a descent into self-pity. And although we have noted the push-pull benefits on Democrats like Mr. Mondale of the Republicans' better instincts and efforts, there are certain basic truths that he early and always understood. In particular those concerning the imperatives of racial justice and fair treatment for the poor.

A few years back it was fashionable to put down Gerald Ford with the patronizing statement that he was, of course, "decent, but..." — and here a whole host of other considerations were brought into play. Was decency, then, such a marginal, dismissable attribute in a president? Why was it being talked about like a fringe? We don't know, but we hear something similar in the air today. Walter Mondale, it is said, is earnest, serious, a political fool for acknowledging the necessity of a tax hike, a guy who will bore your ear off talking about the issues, nothing like some of his flashier primary season competitors or his House. We say good. We say this is a serious, steady, bright, decent, qualified man who wants to be president and who should be.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Yet to Test: Lame-Duck Presidency

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — If the polls are right and Ronald Reagan is about to be re-elected, he will be only the third president to win two terms since passage of the 22d Amendment in 1951 limited American presidents to eight years in office. If he should serve the full two terms, he would be only the second to do so under that amendment's limitation.

Dwight Eisenhower won and served two full terms. As the commanding general of European theater forces in World War II he was a personable hero who became, as president, a national father figure and a leader able to transcend ordinary political bounds. Even so, controversy continued as to whether he was weakened in his second term by the fact that he was a "lame duck," president barred from seeking re-election.

Richard Nixon was elected twice, but from Inauguration Day 1973 to his resignation on Aug. 9, 1974, he was engulfed in Watergate and could devote little attention to anything else. So his short second term tells us little, if anything, about the 22d Amendment's political effects.

So a second term for Mr. Reagan could be looked at as the first real test of those effects. If any. Highly popular as he is, Mr. Reagan is still not the venerated and trusted figure that Mr. Eisenhower became; nor, everyone must hope, will he be swamped in anything resembling Watergate.

Is a president who cannot even threaten to run for re-election stripped of essential political powers? Harry Truman thought so. "You do not have to be very smart," he once said of a proposal to limit presidents to one six-year term, "to know that an officeholder who is not eligible for re-election loses a lot of influence. You have taken a man and put him in the hottest job in the world... and you have sent him out to fight with one hand tied behind his back."

Others believe the need to please the voters enough to win re-election distracts presidents from the public interest. If a president knows he (or she) is serving his only or last term, in this view, he will be more willing to "do what's right for the country."

Well, if Mr. Reagan is returned to the White House maybe we will get some practical evidence as to whether or not being a "lame duck" makes any real difference. In his case, moreover, that status will be complicated by at least three major factors:

● Mr. Reagan, who will be 73 at the start of a second term and 78 at the end, will almost certainly lose, over those four years, some of the force and energy with which he established his political leadership in his first term. Mr. Eisenhower's experience of aging — he left the White House at 70 — led him to say that no one older than that should serve in the presidency.

● The usual jockeying for the succession will be unusually complicated and could directly affect Mr. Reagan's political power. He will not have the services of the able Senate majority leader, Howard Baker, who has retired to begin a campaign for the Republican nomination in 1988. The vice president, George Bush, is an obvious aspirant who will have an interest in shaping administration policies that he would be able to defend if nominated for 1988.

● Bob Dole, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, will be a crucial figure in whatever action may be taken concerning taxes and the deficit — and he, too, is a likely candidate for president. Another, Representative Jack Kemp of New York, will have much to say about tax policy on the Republican side of the House, and might move early to cut in on Mr. Reagan's power base in the conservative wing of the Republican Party.

● The deficit is only the most obvious of the hard political problems sure to face Mr. Reagan if he wins a second term. His Central America policies, for another good example, manifestly could lead to greater U.S. military involvement in Nicaragua or El Salvador or both, whether he intends it or not. What will he do, for example, if, against explicit administration warnings, Nicaragua equips itself with fighter aircraft from the Soviet Union or Cuba?

If Mr. Reagan follows his election-year emphasis on flexibility in arms control and accommodation with the Soviet Union, his right-wing followers will be displeased, while if he turns back to his earlier hard line, he might face rebellion in Congress — and a public that felt itself deceived on the most crucial of issues.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

Arms Control? It's Late

What absolute nonsense and waste of time is all this talk about arms control. If 90 percent of all nuclear arms were to be destroyed — and this will never happen — the remaining 10 percent could easily destroy every living thing on Earth. I know, I happened to be close to Nagasaki when the baby bomb hit.

DIRK M. BRINK,
Jakarta.

The Soviets Have a Way

Afghanistan sentenced French television newsmen Jacques Aubocher, who was traveling with the freedom fighters, to 18 years in prison. Had such a sentence been awarded to Dan Rather, Anthony Lewis, David Halberstam, William Shawcross, Oriana Fallaci and others of their ilk, it would have gone a long way to preventing the enslavement of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

The Soviets, if no one else, have certainly learned the one "lesson of Vietnam" worth learning, to wit: Keep the media out of it.

JOHN F. JOLIS,
New York.

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Grenada's international airport at Point Salines was opened Sunday by the governor general, Sir Paul Scoon.

Fear of Hostage Crisis Reportedly Hampered U.S. Force in Grenada

By Charles Mohr
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — A strong desire to avoid a hostage crisis in Grenada involving American medical students, similar to the one in Iran that politically embarrassed President Jimmy Carter, contributed to military shortcomings in the U.S. invasion of the island last year, according to an army analyst.

A somewhat related desire to allow elements of a highly secret anti-terrorist and special operations group to show what they could do also left several major objectives of the Grenada operation unsecured for many hours, according to some military analysts.

On the other hand, even the harshest critics acknowledge that the 595 American medical students were successfully rescued without loss of life or limb and that U.S. military casualties were light, even though some were caused by accidents and friendly fire.

Even some Pentagon officials agree that there were gaps in intelligence estimates that flawed performance, if only to a limited degree. For instance, army rangers and the air force pilots ferrying them were surprised to find six Soviet-made 23mm automatic anti-aircraft cannons on a ridge overlooking the unfinished but usable jet airstrip at the southern tip of Grenada.

The unexpected volume of enemy fire forced a change of plans in which the main body of rangers had to "re-rig" in midflight and parachute rather than land in aircraft on a secured runway, according to critics and also to a document published by the Joint Chiefs of Staff. An advance party of about 40 rangers who jumped early had been unable to seize the airfield, army sources said.

Although his own troops quickly overran most opposition, Major General Norman Schwarzkopf, who commanded portions of the two light ranger battalions involved, said in an interview last week that when Cubans at the airfield "decided they would fight, and fight hard, it changed the nature of the operation."

But why, some army officers ask, should anyone have doubted they would fight, and why did the 82d

Airborne Division stall in the face of such opposition?

Answering questions such as these is made difficult by the fact that the relevant army documents remain secret.

Some critics believe that an official assessment of U.S. performance has been smothered because of embarrassment about what were either mistakes or anomalies on the part of some units.

William S. Lind, an adviser to Senator Gary Hart, the Colorado Democrat and one of the intellectual mentors of the so-called military reform caucus in Congress, said in an interview that "the major lesson learned is that the Pentagon refuses to learn lessons." He suggested that the "reluctance of politically appointed civilian officials and general officers to concede any flaws had thwarted the normal process of self-criticism by the military services."

Mr. Lind was the author of a brief analysis for the 80-member congressional military reform group, a paper that found a good deal of fault with the performance of almost all units committed to the invasion, except a marine amphibious unit that Mr. Lind describes as having done "brilliant" work.

For example, Mr. Lind asks, "Why did the 82d Airborne Division take three days to move five kilometers (three miles)?" Actually, only two battalions of the division were involved in this movement, but these 1,500 men greatly outnumbered the fewer than 500 Cubans, most of them construction workers with only militia training. The army analyst says that another reason that rapid advances were not made against armed opposition, except in the case of the marines, who had little opposition, was that "there was an obsession about getting into another hostage crisis such as Tehran in the Carter administration. This thing wasn't run as a normal military operation but almost entirely as a rescue operation to avoid humiliating the country again."

Nevertheless, sizable numbers of the American medical students were not rescued until 36 hours after the original landings. Had Cuban and Grenadian armed forces chosen to harm students or take them hostage, it would have been relatively easy in two of three student residences.

Sources said that the mission to take the Richmond Hill prison and release political prisoners was not only unsuccessful but resulted in the death of a helicopter pilot and the destruction of his aircraft. The radio station was not taken by the special operations group that attacked it, and 250 marines and five marine tanks were sailed around the island to relieve a unit that had been pinned down at the house of the governor general, Paul Scoon.

When three helicopters plowed into one another in an assault on an empty Cuban barracks, three soldiers were killed by flailing rotor blades or crushed. Two marine gunships were shot down earlier. One soldier was killed by a navy fighter bomber. Such accidents are not unknown in war, but the percentage seemed high to critics.

In Sebokeng, Blacks Still Defiant Despite S. African Crackdown

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service
SEBOKENG TOWNSHIP. South Africa — There is no fraternizing with the South African police here in this township where 69 people have died in recent riots. Whenever one of the big armored police vehicles drives slowly past, the conversation breaks and there is an uneasy stir, but no one turns to look.

The "hippos," as the police are called, are treated with studied indifference. Unless they stop to question someone, nothing is said. Life goes on, looking the other way.

On Saturday, four days after they were subjected to one of the biggest armed crackdowns on political dissent staged in South Africa, the inhabitants of this segregated

township 40 miles (65 kilometers) south of Johannesburg are still unbowed.

But the homes and shops of the township have been devastated, as if by bombardment. The shells of burnt-out buildings are everywhere. The destruction was wrought not by the South African authorities, but by the residents of Sebokeng.

For nearly two months, local blacks, angered by rent increases, poor schools and the lack of political rights, have carried on the country's worst race rioting since the 1976 Soweto disturbances.

Here where the South African government has decreed that blacks must run the townships themselves, the vast majority of blacks have refused to participate.

They brand those who do as "supplicants." The homes and businesses of these blacks, who were considered to have profited from their positions, have all been razed.

In the poorest quarter of the township is the gutted shell of the house of a local black government leader. Among the surrounding shanties, his house must have been seen as an ostentatious mansion. It had a slate roof and Italian tiled floors. Now it is a blackened ruin, with the scorched shells of four cars in the spacious grounds.

That was the scene during a rare tour of Sebokeng by a white reporter led by a group of black student activists.

The tour provided a sense of how blacks here have reacted to last Tuesday's massive raid, when the

police and army sent in 7,000 men to search every house for "revolutionary elements" which the authorities believe are behind the unrest. Judging by the mood of people spoken to here, the reaction is one of continued defiance.

"This was a show of power, an attempt to intimidate the people into complying with the authorities' wishes, but I don't think it has succeeded," said Lord McCannel. He is the founder of a popular religious sect who has emerged as the leader of what might be called the community's resistance movement.

Others present at a meeting of a body called the Vaul Ministers' Solidarity Committee agreed.

"The mood to resist is, if anything, stronger than ever since the

raid," said Peter Lenke, a young Anglican minister who is a friend of Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Themes of faith and rebellion have become intertwined in South Africa's black community. The inter-denominational committee of ministers from the surrounding region, known as the Vaul Triangle, is the focal point of local resistance to South Africa's segregationist system called apartheid.

Both ministers and students said that the raid, in which an estimated 225,000 people in Sebokeng and its neighboring townships of Sharpville and Brumptown were searched, had failed in all its objectives.

Its main aim, as stated by the minister of law and order, Louis Le Grange, was to eliminate "revolutionary elements." Yet of the 288 people arrested, none has been charged under the security laws. More than 300 have been released after paying fines of \$14 to \$17 for minor violations.

The raid was also intended to put an end to a school boycott by students and to a refusal by the residents to pay increased rents for their state-owned houses. While authorities insist the school boycott and the rent strike were the result of "agitators" intimidating a reluctant majority, both protest campaigns seem unaffected by the raid and large-scale arrests.

Student leaders of the boycott said in interviews they were protesting against inferior education for blacks. They vowed not to return to school this year.

The rent strike is continuing although authorities suspended rent increases last Tuesday. Residents are now demanding a reduction in rents from an average of \$45 to \$17 a month for their tiny little houses, many of which have no running water and some no electricity.

Asked for their analysis of what has caused Sebokeng to erupt so violently, members of the committee painted a picture of a marginal

community that has been alienated by the apartheid system and then driven to war by white officials.

"Even white tramps want to be called 'bunt' around here," said Mr. Lenke. He was suggesting that local whites are more racist than in other parts of the area around Johannesburg. "Bunt" is the Afrikaans word for "master."

There is a lot of unemployment in the Vaul Triangle, an industrial region where there have been heavy retrenchments during the current economic recession. The cost of living is the highest in the country and rises in Sebokeng, a relatively new township, are higher than in most other townships.

Blacks resent the government's insistence that the townships must become financially self-supporting. Many contend that since apartheid is the white man's invention he should bear the costs of the wasteful separate facilities it requires.

Local black councils have been established for self-rule, but their elections were heavily boycotted. When the Sebokeng council announced a rent increase at the end of August to pay for upgraded services, council members became targets of the angry explosion.

Four of them were killed in the rioting, including the deputy mayor, Sam Dlamini, who was beaten to death on his doorstep. Mayor Lesetja Mphahlele fled for his life and is still living under police guard.

Every councillor's house was destroyed, and because they were considered to have given themselves a monopoly of trading rights, every business establishment in Sebokeng was looted and destroyed.

Mayor Mphahlele's house was destroyed, together with a chain of businesses that he owns. It appears that the burning of shops became indiscriminate as more fever took hold. Medical clinics were among buildings wrecked. "I think that was a mistake," one of the student activists said. "People looted the liquor stores and got drunk. Then it became bad."

2 Sides in El Salvador Fighting War of Attrition

By Dan Williams
Los Angeles Times Service
SAN FRANCISCO GORTERA, El Salvador — The top officer of the elite anti-guerrilla battalion had little to show for 10 days of much-ballyhooed fighting in eastern El Salvador: no dead rebels, no captured arms and one prisoner, a young guerrilla schoolteacher.

The fact is, we have had absolutely no contact with the subversives," Lieutenant Colonel Augusto Maravilla, the new head of the Comandante Battalion, said in a weekend interview. "They just disappeared."

Rebels, meanwhile, boasted of a meager string of victories that consisted mainly of blowing up electric power poles and burning a civilian truck on the Pan American Highway.

It is as if there are two parallel wars: a government war, consisting of vast, inconclusive military sweeps of guerrilla zones supplemented by bombing, and a rebel struggle consisting of sabotage and occasional ambushes or attacks on military-guarded targets.

After five years of civil war, the goal of each side coincides — to wear out the other.

"The terrorists have decided on what they call classical guerrilla warfare. We think that favors us," said Lieutenant Colonel Miguel Mendez, newly named head of the 3d Infantry Brigade.

"There is an accelerated wearing-down of the army," Ruben Zamora, a leader of the political wing of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, asserted in a recent press conference in Mexico City. "Don't expect a lot of big military operations from us. That is not the only way to win a war."

This standoff is probably an improvement in the position of the Salvadoran armed forces, once thought to be on the verge of collapse. With nearly 40,000 troops, the armed forces are now bigger than ever and better supplied.

U.S. military aid earmarked for 1984 totaled \$196.5 million, bringing five years' worth of assistance to more than a half-billion dollars.

Yet throughout 1984, a year of frequent forays into rebel zones,

the army has reclaimed only one major town, San Sebastian in San Vicente province.

Army officers talk not of wiping out the guerrilla threat but of controlling it.

"If you define the end of the war as absolutely no more bullets flying, no more sabotage, then I tell you it will not happen soon," said Colonel Mendez. "But we can reduce the fighting to an acceptable level."

Colonel Mendez replaced Lieutenant Colonel Domingo Monterrosa in command of the 3d Brigade, a key unit in eastern El Salvador where most of the fighting takes place. Colonel Monterrosa died last week in the crash of his helicopter near the Honduran border.

During the past 10 days, about 2,500 soldiers have moved through San Miguel and Morazan, presumably chasing guerrillas. The Salvadoran Army has mounted at least six such sweeps this year.

Similar operations have been mounted in other provinces. They

are meant to disrupt guerrilla operations, military men say.

In Morazan for the most part, the U.S.-equipped troops stuck to main roads, their search for guerrillas appearing less than thorough. Morale seemed relatively high. The soldiers were well-equipped, carrying M-16 rifles, M-60 machine guns or mortars and grenade launchers. Units reported little action. The few military casualties resulted mostly from mines and booby traps.

Guerrilla strength is estimated from 7,000 to 12,000. There is some question about whether their ranks are growing.

Iran Hango Drug Smugglers

TEHRAN — Thirty-three persons convicted of smuggling drugs across the border from Pakistan and Afghanistan were hanged Sunday in eastern Iran, the Tehran newspaper Attala reported Monday.

Neves Seen As Leader in Brazil Race

New York Times Service

RIO DE JANEIRO — Despite the vocal disapproval of Brazil's departing military government, new defections from the governing party have confirmed the opposition nominee, Tancredino Neves, as the strong favorite to win the indirect presidential election next year.

Just 11 weeks before the 686-member Electoral College meets to choose the country's first civilian president in two decades, a majority of state governors belonging to the official Democratic Social Party have backed Mr. Neves, a 74-year-old former governor of Minas Gerais.

The latest endorsements, which President Joao Baptista Figueiredo called opportunistic, came amid charges that campaign managers of the party's official candidate, Paulo Salim Maluf, had tried to buy votes and were seeking a secret ballot in the Electoral College.

The governing party theoretically has a 36-seat majority over the combined opposition parties in the college. But by July, about 60 party leaders, including Vice President Aureliano Chaves, had decided to back Mr. Neves. The opposition Democratic Alliance now claims a 133-vote advantage over Mr. Maluf.

Mr. Neves's success has been attributed both to his fatherly middle-of-the-road image and to the strong opposition stirred by Mr. Maluf.

A wealthy 53-year-old businessman and former governor of Sao Paulo, Mr. Maluf has been criticized primarily for his campaign style. His opponents claim that he has made open use of his family's fortune to woo party delegates and Electoral College members with flattery, promises and favors.

So far only three of the party's 13 state governors have backed Mr. Maluf, while eight have indicated either publicly or privately that they prefer Mr. Neves.

Although the governors have no vote, they are influential in choosing the delegates from each of Brazil's 23 states who will join 479 federal deputies and 69 senators in the Electoral College. Mr. Neves appears assured of the support of delegates from 10 states with opposition governors.

Finnish Minister in Poland

United Press International

WARSAW — Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen of Finland arrived Monday on an official visit, the official PAP press agency said. It was the latest in a series of recent visits by Western officials.

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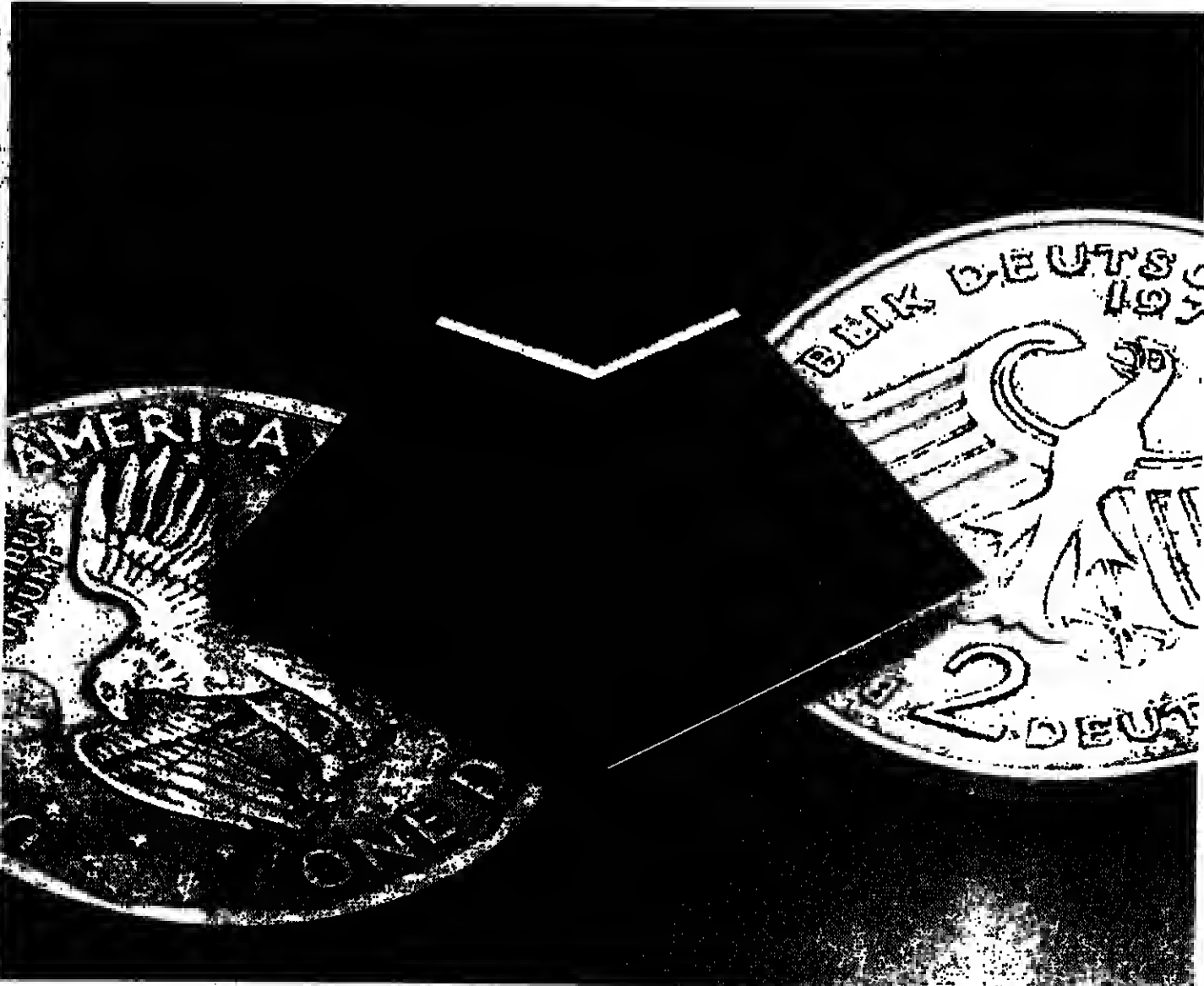
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Los Angeles Raids Foil Betting Ring

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — A series of raids on betting parlors resulted in 20 arrests during the weekend and forestalled an attempt by organized crime to take over Southern California bookmaking operations worth \$1 million a week, police said.

Police Chief Daryl Gates said Sunday that among those arrested was Peter John Milano. Mr. Gates said Mr. Milano is "considered to be the head of organized crime" in Southern California.

"The investigation identified eight bookmakers who were being squeezed for either money or a percentage of their operation."

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ARTS / LEISURE

A Sketch of Illustrator Hippolyte Romain

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Three years ago, few people had heard of illustrator Hippolyte Romain. Today, he is all over the map.

HEBE DORSEY

Besides being a regular on the fashion scene for *La Mode en Peinture*, *Vogue Sport*, *Passion*, *Libération* and *l'Espresso*, he covers music for *Rock and Folk*, and culture for *La Croix* (a Catholic daily), for whom he recently illustrated the Saint Tropez video festival.

Lately, his reputation has spread outside of France. In Germany, he has been written up in *Stern* and in New York, the editor of *Vanity Fair*, Tina Brown, ordered two sets of illustrations from the versatile Romain, including one on the brothels of Singapore. He has also published a comic strip book, "Ces Chéries," which deals with the wackier side of fashion. Last week, five of his drawings were auctioned off at the Salle Drouot, making between 1,000 (about \$108) and 1,500 francs apiece.

His most recent venture has been painting the backs of natural-colored canvas raincoats (which were snapped up by German fashion editors) and went on to T-shirts, which he first sold at the Flea Market. Bloomingdale's recently placed a large order for the shirts.

Romain's success didn't occur overnight. "I come from a petit-bourgeois Parisian family," he said. "They weren't too happy when I became a father at 16. They dropped me fast and I had to take any job I could get."

Romain, who says curiosity is his best asset, always wanted to be a journalist. "I was in awe of Paris Match correspondents. I would have loved to write but I wasn't



Sketch at the spring showings in the Tuileries.

good enough. I discovered that I liked to draw, so I went to museums and copied Toulouse-Lautrec, Utrillo and other painters of the turn of the century."

In between, to survive, he was a door-to-door salesman, gave boxing lessons and ran a restaurant where he doubled as a chef.

Four years ago Prosper Assouline, the editor of *Le Palace* magazine, asked him to illustrate the fêtes at the Palace, a wild Montmartre nightclub.

"The idea fascinated me," Ro-

main, who thinks of himself as a journalist who tells a story with sketches instead of words, believes he can get to a lot of places that would be barred to photographers.

"In Singapore, I went into streets which are closed to photographers," he said. "But nobody is suspicious of artists." This fact allowed him to sketch the fashion scene in East Berlin — "drab, very drab" — where, again, his presence went virtually unnoticed. "Drawing is innocent," Romain says.

Romain, 37, with his long curls framing a face lit by kind eyes, looks like a naïve poet in a child-drawn book. But his drawings are anything but innocent and many of them qualify as vitriolic. His vision of fashion editors, for instance, is terribly funny — but in a scary and sobering way. So are his sketches of fashion designers and fashion groups.

"The editors are a worried lot of women who seem to go from one crisis to the next. Designers have often succeeded in fashion while dreaming of doing something else. Look at Mugler. It's clear he would have loved to be a movie actor. That's why he's so influenced by Hollywood. With his sense of color, Kenzo could have been a painter. Karl Lagerfeld is a businessman extraordinaire and Cardin is Monsieur Le Prince."

Romain says he loves the fashion world, even if he does not take it seriously. "It's an amusing world," he said, "but it's amazing how people who work in fashion lack a sense of humor. All of them would like to think that fashion is the eighth art, which may be a bit much."

Rolling Stone Gathers a Rare Portrait of Chagall

By Marilyn August
Associated Press
SAINT PAUL DE VENCE, France — They may go down in art history as one of the oddest couples of all time: a millionaire rock star and one of the world's greatest living artists.

Bill Wyman of the Rolling Stones has produced a book of his photographs of Marc Chagall and of the reclusive Russian-born French painter's works.

Besides reproductions of nearly 50 drawings, poster colors and mosaics, "Chagall's World," published this month by Doubleday & Co., contains 20 portraits of the 97-year-old artist taken last year in his farmhouse retreat.

The unlikely collaboration be-

tween a musician whose on-stage numbers once mirrored the discontent of a generation, and an artist famous for his green-faced fiddlers and sad-eyed rabbis, is the result of a long friendship.

Wyman and Chagall, neighbors in this tiny Provencal village for the past 10 years, met through Andre Verdet, Chagall's friend and a French art critic. They used to sip afternoon tea with Chagall's wife, Vava.

"For some reason, we just clicked," the 47-year-old Wyman said in an interview.

One day he brought along his camera — he rarely goes anywhere without at least two cameras and a few lenses — and the book was born.

DOONESBURY



McCartney Offers Enough Music to Soothe His Fans

CAPSULE comments on films recently released in the United States:

"Give My Regards to Broad Street" directed by Peter Webb

MOVIE MARQUEE

and written by Paul McCartney, stars McCartney as a very rich rock star, his wife, Linda, Ringo Starr as a fellow singer, and Ringo's wife, Barbara Bach, as a groupie journalist. The film involves a day-long search for the missing master tape of the star's latest album. "The film has enough good musical sequences — the best of them simply showing McCartney, under the direction of the producer George Martin, performing alongside Ringo in a recording studio — to please McCartney's fans," says Janet Maslin of *The New York Times*.

"Director Brian De Palma in 'Body Double' again goes too far, which is the reason to see it. It's sexy and explicitly crude, enter-

taining and sometimes very funny," says Vincent Canby of *The New York Times*. This blatant variation of Hitchcock's "Vertigo" written with Robert J. Avrech stars Craig Wasson as Jake, an unemployed actor who house-sits for an actor friend. The house, perched on a hill, is equipped with a telescope with which Jake watches a woman (Deborah Shelton) who puts on a one-woman porno show. Someone else is watching her, only he wants to murder her. "The movie is told in style that has everything of Alfred Hitchcock but his originality," says Sheila Benson of the *Los Angeles Times*.

"Director Michael Apted, who brought so much rural verisimilitude to 'A Coal Miner's Daughter,' creates an equally convincing suburban New York backdrop for 'Firstborn.' That Apted was born and raised in England only makes his versatility more impressive," says Janet Maslin of the *New York Times*. Written by Ron Koslow, the film stars Teri Garr as a divorced housewife, Corey Haim as her 10-

year-old son and Christopher Collet as his 15-year-old brother. Everything goes well until Garr's cocaine-snorting boyfriend moves in, forcing Collet to rectify the family's problems. "Firstborn" is a puzzling film. Decently made, with nice performances," says Sheila Benson of the *Los Angeles Times*.

"The Terminator" is a B-movie with flair. Much of it, as directed by James Cameron, has suspense and personality, and only the obligatory mayhem becomes dull," says Janet Maslin of the *New York Times*. Arnold Schwarzenegger is the Terminator, a robot sent from the year 2029 back to 1984 to kill a waitress named Sarah (Linda Hamilton). Michael Biehn plays another 21st-century warrior who is on her side.

"For all their extravagance, Ken Russell's films have never lacked exuberance or humor, which makes the flat, joyless tone of 'Crimes of Passion' a surprise," says Janet Maslin of the *New York Times*. "Only intermittently does Russell break through with the kind of manic flamboyance that is so singularly and rudely his own," Kathleen Turner plays China Blue, a woman who attracts the fanatical attention of a deranged minister (Anthony Perkins) who is determined to save her. "Perkins," says Maslin, "who sings 'Shout Hallelujah, c'mon, get happy!' before attempting to murder someone, did not need to play another nut."

"American Dreamer" was directed by Rick Rosenthal, who cannot make anything out of the sow's ear of a screenplay by Jim Kouf and David Greenwalt, who earlier wrote the dreadful "Class" for Jacqueline Bisset. "It's Vincent Canby of the *New York Times*. Jobeth Williams plays a bored suburban housewife who considers herself a writer. She wins a trip to Paris after submitting the best plot outline for a new novel featuring a popular character named Rebecca Ryan. When she arrives, Williams is

knocked on the head and wakes up thinking she is Rebecca Ryan. "American Dreamer" is not funny or romantic or suspenseful. It's not even trashy. It has no identity whatsoever other than that of its scenery," says Canby.

Directed and written by Douglas Day Stewart, "Thief of Hearts" is a romantic suspense film starring Barbara Williams as Mickey Davis, an interior designer, who keeps a series of private journals that record her wildest sexual fantasies. These journals are stolen one night during a break-in, and one of the thieves falls in love with Mickey after reading them. Vincent Canby of the *New York Times* says, "It is not quite *film noir* and not quite as suspenseful as it wants to be, but it's never boring."

Soviet Art Show In Beijing Is First Since '65

BEIJING The first exhibition of Soviet art to appear in China since 1965 opened here Monday. A reciprocal Chinese exhibition is being held in Moscow.

The two-week show, which includes works by 50 contemporary Soviet artists, is "the first of its kind since 1965," the Xinhua official news agency reported. It follows exchanges of musical troupes earlier this year as relations between the Communist neighbors gradually thaw after a 25-year estrangement.

The realistic Soviet landscapes and portraits included one of Lenin talking with soldiers, sailboats on the Baltic and a rural wedding.

V. P. Syssocov, the Soviet organizer, said he hoped the exhibition would "contribute to creating a sincere, friendly and trusting atmosphere between the two countries and peoples," Xinhua reported.

The exhibition will also be shown in Xian, the ancient capital in central China.

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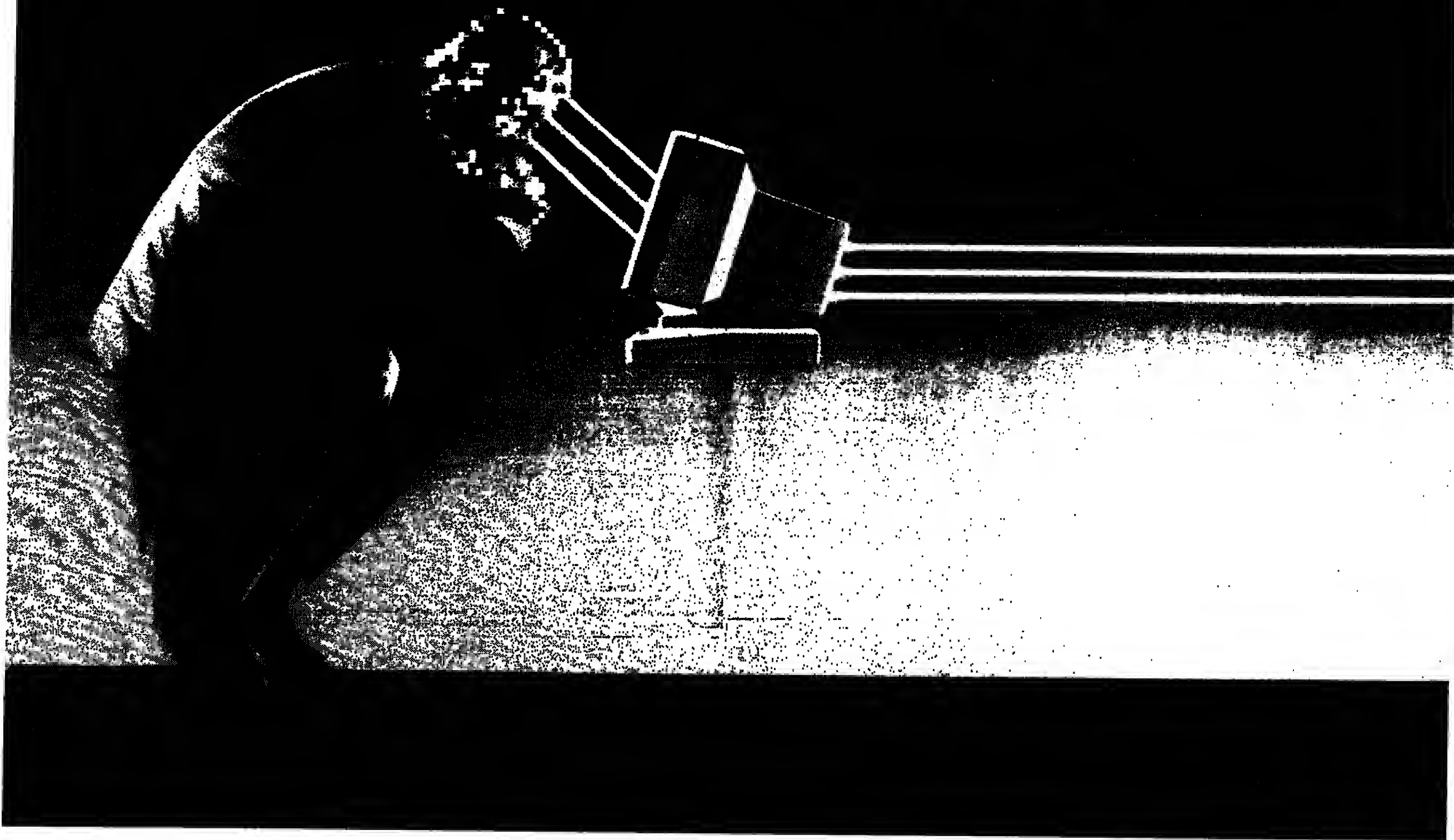
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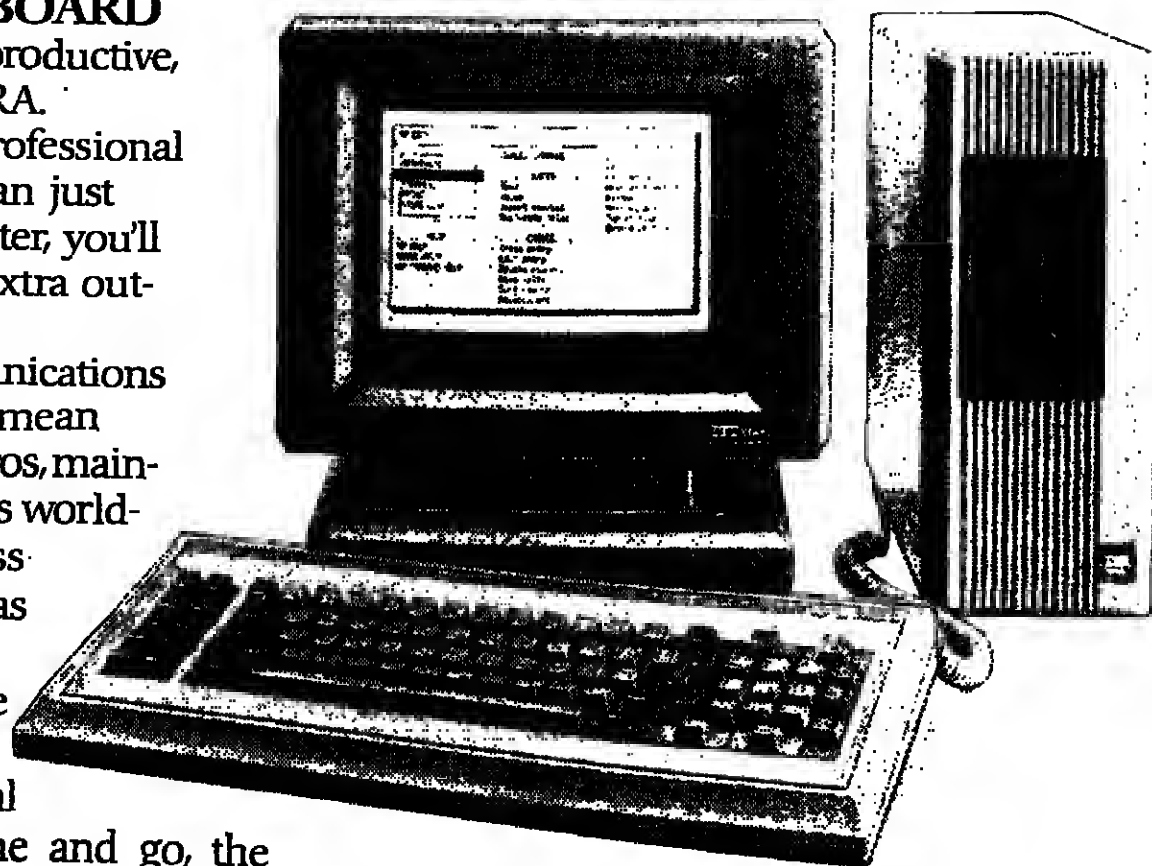
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AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0	
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	
AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	
IBM	170 1/4	169 1/4	169 3/4	+1/4	
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0	
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	
AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	

Dow Jones Averages					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

NYSE Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

NYSE Diaries					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

NYSE Diaries					
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Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

NASDAQ Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

AMEX Most Actives					
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg	
IBM	170 1/4	169 1/4	169 3/4	+1/4	
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0	
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	
AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg	Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
IBM	170 1/4	169 1/4	169 3/4	+1/4	IBM	170 1/4	169 1/4	169 3/4	+1/4
AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0	AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0

At 3 P.M.: NYSE Trading Slow

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were drifting at a lower level late Monday afternoon as investors grew cautious over OPEC production cutbacks and the slowing economy.
The Dow Jones industrial average, which lost 6.07 Friday, was down 2.87 to 1,258.11 an hour before the close. The Dow lost 20.98 overall last week.
Declines led advances 878-553 among the 1,930 issues traded.
Five-hour turnover amounted to about 48.2 million shares, down from the 71.1 million in the same period Friday.
While prices in tables on these pages are from the 4 P.M. close in New York, for reasons of time this news account is based on information gathered earlier in the day.
"There are no institutional buyers in the market," said Dudley Eppel of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette.
He noted that companies reporting third quarter earnings below expectations have been paying a "harsh penalty" in the stock market.
Even a drop in the prime, or base, interest rate that took effect at most big banks failed to dispel the gloom. The key lending rate dropped to 12 percent effective Monday at most big banks in the United States from 12 1/2 percent.
One reason was warnings that interest rates could edge up before the end of the year or sometime next year. At mid-day Monday, the federal funds rate, which banks charge one another for overnight loans, traded at 10 per-

cent, up from 9 1/2 percent Friday. U.S. Trust Co. raised its broker loan rate to 10 1/2 percent from 10 1/4 percent.

The Labor Department reported Monday that non-farm business productivity in was unchanged in the third quarter. It was the first time since the second quarter of 1982 that productivity did not increase.
Investors will be looking at some other important economic reports due this week to get a better focus on whether the economy is cooling off so fast that it might turn into a recession.
On Wednesday, the government will report on the index of leading economic indicators for September. A government report on construction expenditure is due Thursday and Friday the unemployment figures for October will be released.
All these should help focus the economic picture, which has been cloudy since the recent report that third-quarter gross national product increased only 2.7 percent.
By the time these figures are all out, some investors may prefer to wait until after the Nov. 6 election before making a commitment.
Northern Indiana Public Service was active after a block of 500,000 shares at 13 1/2. Teco Energy was down slightly in active trading.
R.J. Reynolds, which said it would buy back up to 10 million shares of its own stock at \$73.50 per share, was lower after an opening block of 250,000 shares at \$69.
Champion International Corp. was lower in active trading. Champion said its 1984 net income will be reduced by \$120 to \$150 million by writeoffs prior to its purchase of St. Regis Corp.

Standard & Poor's Index

Standard & Poor's Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
Comp	473.26	473.26	473.26	0	

AMEX Stock Index

AMEX Stock Index					
Index	High	Low	Last	Chg	
Indus	1261.42	1257.42	1258.11	+1.54	
Trans	222.98	222.98	222.98	0	
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GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0
AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0	AMT	27 1/4	27 1/4	27 1/4	0

NYSE Most Actives									
Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg	Symbol	High	Low	Last	Chg
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GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

NYSE Most Actives									
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GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0	GE	29 1/4	29 1/4	29 1/4	0

NYSE Most Actives									
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AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0	AT&T	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/4	0
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FUTURES AND OPTIONS

Farm Options Trading
Seen Attracting Investors

By H.J. MAIDENBERG

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Following the Commodity Futures Trading Commission's approval of the "second wave" of options on futures on Monday, trading in options on soybeans, cotton, live cattle and several varieties of wheat futures will begin on Tuesday for the first time on domestic exchanges.

The farm options, as the trade calls them, are considered the most important development in the futures and options industry since the federal regulatory agency approved the "first wave" of options on futures in 1982. This experimental program produced the successful options on Treasury bonds and other financial debt instruments, foreign exchange and various stock indexes.

It also led to the first domestic exchange-traded options on a farm product, sugar, on Oct. 1, 1982. But the options on world sugar futures have not done well because that market and indeed all those in basic farm produce have been depressed in recent years. Options are the right, but not the obligation, to buy (call) or sell (put) the underlying futures or cash equivalent of the goods involved at a fixed price for a specified period of time. The option cost is known as the premium.

FAR more important to option traders — who do not care whether prices go up or down as long as they are volatile — is that trading in the underlying farm futures has fallen dramatically in recent months as prices have meandered in generally narrow ranges.

In September, for example, trading in soybeans, once the most actively traded futures contract, plunged to 500,000 contracts on the Chicago Board of Trade, from 1.6 million a year before. The Chicago Mercantile Exchange's live cattle-futures market shrank to 18,000 contracts, from 44,000. And, on the New York Cotton Exchange, cotton futures volume slumped to 39,500 contracts, from 122,000 in September 1983.

But the volume of world sugar options on New York's Coffee, Sugar, and Cocoa Exchange rose to 1,500 contracts last month, from 542 a year earlier.

Given the sorry state of the farm futures markets in general, is this the time to introduce options on these contracts? Charles B. Clement, chairman of the options committee at the Chicago Board of Trade, says it is.

"The farm options will bring a new class of people, largely investors, to the futures market," Mr. Clement said. "Specifically, these investors will be more interested in the chances of their calls and puts turning a profit over a longer period than is the case with most futures traders."

As for the steady decline in the volume of the underlying futures, he said: "Based on our experience with the first wave of options, we expect this market to stimulate volume in the underlying futures because they will in effect afford hedgers, traders, arbitrageurs, and speculators the ability to offset risks in two markets."

David T. Johnston, senior vice president and a director of E.F. Hutton & Co., was somewhat more cautious about the new options. "The new farm options and those that the exchanges are planning to introduce next year will be successful only if the premiums are reasonable and the farmers and commercial users of farm produce find it economic and convenient to use them for hedging," he said, "and we won't know this for some time."

As it is, Mr. Johnston said, few farmers use futures to hedge their crops or lock in prices at harvest time. One major reason is that the farmer, who cares about the prices he gets, sells his crops to dealers who do not care about the prices he pays or gets, he added.

The dealers do use futures to hedge the crops moving through their elevators or warehouses. But the dealers do not use the futures to fix or lock in prices. For example, a grain elevator operator, working for a farmer co-op or for himself, offers the farmer a price based on the current market quote. Once bought,

Currency Rates

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M. EDT.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.P.	Y.	Sw.	S.F.	Yen
Amsterdam	3.456	4.178	17.274	36.745	0.8189	5.559	127.28	143.92
Brussels	41.80	74.745	26.184	6.586	3.2550	17.997	24.576	25.991
Frankfurt	3.823	3.701	32.62	1.611	88.71	4.255	121.80	1.584
London	1.2092	—	2.774	11.270	2.2413	4.1399	74.625	3.051
Milan	1,900.25	2,200.00	420.30	282.45	—	558.59	30.745	7.715
New York	1.2092	—	2.774	11.270	2.2413	4.1399	74.625	3.051
Paris	6.55	11.355	30.45	—	4.070	3.663	61.95	25.508
Switzerland	2.203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taiwan	26.775	299.50	80.89	26.34	13.88	—	—	—
Zurich	2.203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yen	160.36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y.S.R.	0.97245	0.82153	3.04147	3.2550	1.88644	3.4384	61.455	24.978

Dollar Values

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Amsterdam	3.456	4.178	17.274	36.745	0.8189	5.559	127.28	143.92
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Zurich	2.203	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
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Y.S.R.	0.97245	0.82153	3.04147	3.2550	1.88644	3.4384	61.455	24.978

Interest Rates

Eurocurrency Deposits Oct. 29

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%

Asian Dollar Rates Oct. 29

	1 mo.	3 mos.	6 mos.	1 yr.
10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%	10% 9% - 10% 5% - 5%

Key Money Rates

	Cost	Prev.	Britain	Close	PV%
Discount Rate	9	9	Bank Base Rate	10 1/4	10 1/4
Federal Funds	10 1/4	10 1/4	Call Money	10 1/4	10 1/4
Prime Rate	12 1/2	12 1/2	91-day Treasury Bill	9 15/16	9 15/16
Broker Loan Rate	10 1/2	10 1/2	3-month Interbank	11 1/16	10 1/2
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	9 1/2	9 1/2			
3-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2			
6-month Treasury Bill	9 1/2	9 1/2			
CD's 30-89 days	9 1/2	9 1/2			
CD's 90-179 days	9 1/2	9 1/2			
CD's 180-270 days	9 1/2	9 1/2			

West Germany

	5.50	5.50
Overnight Rate	5.50	5.50
One Month Interbank	5.50	5.50
Three Month Interbank	6.10	6.10
Six Month Interbank	6.10	6.10

France

	11	11
Overnight Rate	11	11
One Month Interbank	10 7/16	10 7/16
Three Month Interbank	11 1/16	11 1/16
Six Month Interbank	11 1/16	11 1/16

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

France
To Ease
Bank Rule

Credit Controls
To Be Simpler

By Axel Krause

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Pierre Bérégovoy, France's finance minister, said Monday that the government will establish a new and simplified system of controlling credit of French-domiciled banks to facilitate their lending to consumers and businesses.

But French government officials emphasized that the move did not represent a shift in the government's restrictive monetary policy. It should lead to what an official described as "a long, overdue simplification and improvement in the way the government controls credit."

The new system, effective Jan. 1, 1985, will replace the credit supervision system established in 1972, known as *l'encadrement*, which has been widely criticized by French and foreign bankers as being unwieldy to administer, confusing and unhelpful to the level of interest rates. It involved establishment of monthly lending quotas by the Bank of France on a bank-by-bank basis and was tied to credits granted in the previous year.

The new system, aimed at encouraging banks to build up their capital reserves, will establish lending volume based on obligatory reserves placed by banks with the Bank of France, the minister said.

Mr. Bérégovoy also said that the government would set a rate of between 4 and 6 percent for the expansion of the money supply in 1985, which compares with a target of 5.5 to 6.5 percent in 1984.

French and U.S. bankers said that they were puzzled by the minister's announcement and that many questions regarding details of the plan remained unanswered. "We understand that the system will be more flexible to administer, but we do not know the specifics or the conditions, which will determine lending in the future," a senior French banker said.

Finance ministry and Bank of France officials are to meet Wednesday to work out details.

Only Business for Germany's Flick
Is the Business of Owning Businesses

By Warren Geller

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — The Friedrich Flick group, centerpiece of the most damaging political scandal in recent West German history, is a wealthy, sprawling empire with interests in almost every major aspect of industry.

With reported world revenue of nearly 10 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.3 billion) and a workforce of 42,500, the giant holding company formally known as Friedrich Flick Industrieverwaltung KGaA is West Germany's largest family-held industrial enterprise.

But unlike Siemens AG, Daimler-Benz AG and other manufacturing stalwarts of the West German economy whose market power is visible daily through myriad products bearing their label, Flick has no business of its own other than the business of ownership.

And it is this business — buying and selling stakes in industrial companies — that is the root of Flick's troubles and the accusations that it used bribes in the mid-1970's to elicit favorable government tax treatment.

Financial records kept by Rudolf Diehl, Flick's chief accountant in the 1970's, indicate that the company may have paid some 25 million DM to the major political parties and to gain favor with leading politicians, according to widely published accounts in the West German press.

Two former economics ministers, Otto Lambsdorff and his predecessor, Hans Friderichs, and Eberhard von Brauchitsch, Flick's former deputy chairman, have been indicted on corruption charges and accused of having received bribes. All three have denied the government's allegations.

Specifically, the company's tax-evasion imbroglio, dubbed the "Flick Affair," dates back to 1975 when it netted just under 1.9 billion DM from the sale of a 27 percent stake in Daimler-Benz to Deutsche Bank.

State investigators say that in an effort to avoid having to pay large capital gains taxes on that profit, Flick's management, then Mr. von Brauchitsch, bribed high-placed Bonn officials to obtain an 800-million-DM tax exemption.

Flick, allegedly with the aid of financial sweeteners, was able to convince the responsible officials that by reinvesting the large capital gain from Daimler in a major overseas company, Flick should qualify for a tax waiver in accord with provisions on tax exemption under German law.

Currently, Flick has holdings in more than 60 companies worldwide. These include a 27 percent stake, purchased with revenue from the Daimler sale, in W.R. Grace & Co., the U.S. chemical concern, and a 10 percent stake in Daimler-Benz AG, maker of Mercedes. The Grace and Daimler investments alone yielded 99 million DM and 33 million DM in revenue, respectively, in 1983.

The government now says Flick owes 450 million DM in back taxes on the 800-million-DM waiver granted as a result of the bribes.

But a financial penalty of several hundred million DM would not likely throw off the expansion plans of a company which has reported sales of 10



Friedrich Karl Flick

billion DM and gross cash flow of 730 million DM.

Last year, Flick was ranked as the 26th-largest of all West German companies, with reported revenue for its consolidated group of 9.49 billion DM, up 10.2 percent from 1982. The group posted 1983 net profit of 295 million DM, the 13th-largest net recorded among all West German companies that year, compared with 95 million DM a year earlier.

A Flick spokesman, Manfred Kiesecker, called "ludicrous" a world sales figure of 24 billion DM cited in various press articles, which takes into account a percentage of sales at Grace, Daimler, and a West German insurer, Gerling AG, where Flick holds minority stakes. He said Flick's revenue should be based strictly on the results of those companies majority-owned and consolidated by the Flick group.

But the real potential of today's Flick group and its management is not to be gauged so much by its ranking on charts as it is by the breadth of its industrial activities, including tanks, paper, chemicals, machinery and steel.

Hans Werner Kolb, a Flick partner who replaced Mr. von Brauchitsch two years ago, said recently that the company was preparing to sink several hundred million DM "in nearly every major area of industry" over the next four to six years. While the day-to-day operations are run by Mr. Kolb and others out of company headquarters in Düsseldorf, the chairman, Friedrich Karl Flick, charts his company's broader course in the quiet of his private home outside Munich.

Mr. Flick, 57, recently was listed as the second wealthiest person in Europe by Quik, a popular West German magazine that estimated his worth at 6 billion DM. He assumed full control at Flick in 1982, upon the death of his father, the group's

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 4)

Productivity
In U.S. Was Flat
In 3d Quarter

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — U.S. industrial productivity in the third quarter remained at second-quarter levels, the first stagnant period since the second quarter of 1982, the Labor Department said Monday.

The figures provided further evidence of a slowing in the U.S. economy. As reported, orders to U.S. factories plunged 4.3 percent in September, the sharpest decline in five months. Factories, mines and utilities operated at 81.9 percent of capacity in September, down from 82.6 percent in August, while the Commerce Department said that the gross national product of the United States increased at a 2.7 percent annual rate in the third quarter, less than half the rate of the first half of the year.

Gross national product measures the total value of a nation's output of goods and services, including income from foreign investments. The Bureau of Labor Statistics said Monday worker productivity in the non-farm business sector from July 1 to Sept. 30 showed no change.

Its report, furnishing preliminary figures for the third quarter, did show, however, that when agriculture was included in the efficiency gauge, overall U.S. private business productivity advanced at an annual rate of 1.7 percent.

Economists both in and out of government rely more heavily on the non-farm productivity figures, however, because agriculture is heavily influenced by weather and other seasonal factors.

The standstill in non-farm productivity followed a healthy rate of advance of 5.5 percent in the second quarter, according to revised government figures.

By contrast, productivity in the manufacturing sector showed an 8 percent annual rate of gain.

The bureau noted that "productivity movements in manufacturing and the more comprehensive non-farm business sector do not always agree. Since 1974, they have moved in opposite directions nearly one-third of the time."

The disparity between the figures for non-farm business as a

whole and for manufacturing reflects substantially different movements in both hours and output between the two sectors," the report added.

In the non-farm business sector, the output of workers increased at an annual rate of 1.6 percent, but this was offset by a 1.6-percent rise in the number of hours worked, leaving no net productivity gain.

Productivity measures the volume of goods and services the economy produces in an hour of paid working time.

The non-farm business productivity gauge advanced at an annual rate of 3.5 percent last year as the economy grew at a relatively rapid pace following the 1981-1982 recession. The same productivity measurement advanced at an annual rate of 2.9 percent in the first quarter of this year.

From the third quarter of 1983 through Sept. 30, non-farm business productivity moved ahead at a rate of 2.3 percent.

Regan Urges Fed
To Ease Curbs

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan urged Monday that the Federal Reserve ease its monetary policy and said that interest rates would drop next year if it did so.

The Treasury secretary also predicted that "the economy will remain buoyant, but not overheated" and grow this quarter at a 4.2 percent or 4.3 percent annual rate. "The many alarmists who are suggesting that 1985 will be a year of low growth or at best a year of low growth are wrong," Mr. Regan said.

A substantial number of private economists expect a rebound in the pace of the expansion from the third-quarter rate of 2.7 percent to about 4 percent this quarter and next, but then a period of little growth for much of the rest of 1985.

Economists See Single-Digit Inflation in 1980s

By Peter T. Kilborn

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — For nearly two decades, rapid economic recoveries have generated higher inflation. But government figures on growth and inflation in recent days confirm that the U.S. economy has passed through the fast-growth phase of another strong recovery, and this time inflation barely budged.

The economy's performance through the recovery has persuaded many economists that the nation has seen the last of the double-digit inflation that it witnessed at the start of the 1980s and that the rate will remain at half that level or less for the rest of the decade.

"We've passed the crisis stage," said A. Gary Shilling, a private economic consultant in New York. If there is a recession next year, he said, the rate would drop as low as 2 percent, well under the 4.3-percent rise over the 12 months through Sept. 30 that the Labor Department reported last Wednesday.

Martin S. Feldstein, who has returned to Harvard University after two years as chairman of President Ronald Reagan's Council of Economic Advisors, says it is possible that the inflation rate could rise to 5 percent or 6 percent next year but then drift back to 4 percent. "Four percent by the end of the decade — that would be quite an achievement," he said.

Allen Sinai, chief economist at Shearson Lehman-American Express, said that a month ago he was predicting 5.2 percent inflation for next year. But now he has lowered that figure to 4.2 percent, and he sees inflation remaining at that level

el permanently. "I have to put quotes around the word 'permanently' because the world can change every five or 10 years," he said.

Even monetarist economists, a school that has seen sharply rising inflation imbedded in the way the Federal Reserve sometimes allows the money supply to grow, do not expect double-digit inflation to resume.

Allan H. Meltzer, a monetarist at the University of Pittsburgh, predicts 5.5-percent inflation next year. "That's still a good performance," he said.

Some economists have been restraining their cheers, but for different reasons. To some, 4-percent inflation marks real progress, compared with the rates of more than 12 percent that the economy experienced in 1981 and 1982. But they add that the rate is still well above the level of the 1950s and that any inflation at all is a blot of instability on an otherwise sound economy.

To others, government policies designed to bring the rate down still further invite higher unemployment. Already, at 7.4 percent, the unemployment rate is unusually high after a period of strong economic growth. They also warn that, as the economy adjusts to lower inflation, many individuals, banks and other businesses are being hurt, especially those that have borrowed heavily at high interest rates.

Some of the causes of lower inflation could be reversed overnight, economists emphasize. They credit the Federal Reserve Board and its

chairman, Paul A. Volcker, for much of the decline of inflation. But Mr. Volcker has said he might resign as chairman next year, two years before the end of his term, and a new chairman could relax the Fed's anti-inflation policies in an attempt to reduce unemployment and stimulate economic growth.

The course of the dollar and oil prices could undo the economists' forecasts, too. Just as the surge in oil prices fed the high inflation of the late 1970s and the start of the 1980s, the oil-price decline in 1983, just as the recovery was accelerating, helped stabilize inflation, and the recent \$2-a-barrel price cut that economists now expect to spread this autumn should do the same next year.

The rise of the dollar helped keep down inflation by causing a record rise in imports of low-priced goods. Those goods, in competing with American-made products, forced domestic industries to hold their prices down, too.

In addition, the high dollar has taken an added toll on the industries that are most affected by imports — steel, automobiles and mining. These industries tend to pay the nation's highest wages and to set a pattern for all other industries.

"What was the United Auto Workers settlement with General Motors?" said Pierre Rinfret, an economic consultant in New York. "Two and a half percent. Now how can you get inflation from that?"

Most economists expect the dollar to fall, causing inflation to rise a bit. "We have low inflation but an outstanding liability in the dollar," said Mr. Feldstein. "So to take the

dollar down we will have to accept somewhat higher inflation."

It is changes in the domestic economy's usual forces of over-heating, however, that account for much of the decline in inflation and for economists' confidence that about half the inflation of the start of the 1980s has been eliminated.

One cause of overheating, falling unemployment, previously has led to sharp increases in wages as expanding businesses compete for workers. But in the heat of the recovery the rate went no lower than 7 percent, in June. From 1966 to the end of that decade, when the economy experienced its first serious bouts with inflation since the Korean War, the annual unemployment rate never exceeded 4 percent.

Another cause is rising production activity. In a recovery, businesses push the limits of their factories to keep pace with rising demand. Eventually they find they can push no further, and to keep their profits growing in the face of rising prices from their own suppliers, they raise prices.

This year, however, business spending for new plants and production machinery has reached the equivalent of 12 percent of the gross national product, the highest level in at least 50 years.

"Look at the 10-year decade from the mid-1950s to the mid-1960s," when business investment was also high, said David M. Jones, economist at Aubrey G. Lantson & Co. in New York. "We had a long stretch of low inflation. That's the right companion to make — not the 1960s. Inflation is down for the count."

LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL
SMALLER COMPANIES FUND

Pursuant to the resolutions adopted at the General Meeting of shareholders of October 2nd, 1984, the name of the Corporation has been changed into "Lloyds International Smaller Companies Fund."

The Articles of Incorporation have been amended and the Corporation has adopted the structure of a SICAV in accordance with chapter 2 of the law of August 25, 1983 regarding collective investment undertakings.

The shares are now of no par value. Therefore, from October 30th, 1984 to November 30th, 1984, the shares of the Company will have to be remitted for stamping to Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourg, 43, Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

As from November 30th, 1984, shares not stamped are no longer of good delivery at the Luxembourg Stock Exchange.

By order of the Board of Directors

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

FCA Chances Depend On Low Interest Rates

By Thomas C. Hayes
New York Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Despite the narrow \$1.23-million profit it posted last week for its third quarter, a quarter in which it nearly failed, Financial Corp. of America still faces big obstacles to sustained profitability.

Most of them are tied to the prospect of stable or rising interest rates. Many thrift units primarily issued adjustable rate mortgages in recent years to avoid a repetition of losses the industry suffered in 1981 and 1982, when interest rates rose sharply.

That was not true, however, at Financial's American Savings & Loan Association, the largest U.S. thrift institution. Most of Ameri-

NEWS ANALYSIS

can Savings & Loan's \$28.6 billion in loans and mortgage-backed securities carry fixed rates, a bet by Charles W. Knapp, Financial's former chairman, that rates would fall before a profit squeeze could grow too severe.

Mr. Knapp left under pressure from federal regulators in August after American Savings was forced to restate first-half earnings to show a \$79.5-million loss instead of a \$75.3-million profit.

The new chairman, William J.

Popejoy, acknowledged that, regardless of how adroitly he runs the company, he needs lower interest rates to play out the high-risk position he inherited from Mr. Knapp.

Financial has about \$5.5 billion in high-quality loans, acquired in its 1983 takeover of First Charter Financial Corp. and discounted at the time to yield 13.75 percent. Without specifically pointing to the First Charter loans, Mr. Popejoy said he wanted to sell from \$2 billion to \$5 billion in assets "as soon as possible."

Market rates for fixed-rate loans are now about 14 percent and falling. One analyst, who asked not to be identified, said that Mr. Popejoy might choose to press his luck and wait for rates to decline further, enabling him to sell those loans as well as several billion dollars in mortgage-backed loan certificates at a substantial profit.

"Obviously we have a strategy but I don't want everyone in the world to know it," Mr. Popejoy said. He added that he thought a re-elected President Ronald Reagan, and Congress, would tackle the deficit problem in 1985.

Financial did not provide a detailed account of its third-quarter operations, so analysts are unclear how the company made money in the quarter and how it lost it. Indeed, they are unclear how far and how long interest rates must fall so that Mr. Popejoy can reshape the company.

Individual investors, apparently, concluded after Mr. Knapp departed, when the shares traded at \$5, that Financial's worst days were behind it. The stock closed Friday at \$9.125, off 37.5 cents, but large institutions still seem to be avoiding the stock, analysts said.

"There is a risk element at this company that doesn't exist at other large savings and loans," said Jonathan E. Gray, an analyst with Sanford C. Bernstein & Co.

Financial said 4.1 percent of its assets were classified as non-performing in the last quarter, a level more than triple the industry average. Mr. Gray cautioned that the level would rise if the company's poor record of the past continued.

Mr. Popejoy argued that most of Financial's bad loans came from lending on large developments but that most loans issued "in the last six to eight months" were on single-family residences. He admitted, though, that the company had a "horrendous task" of documenting loans issued in the last 18 months, when Financial tripled in asset size. He said that most of the loans appeared to be in good shape if the paperwork was in order.

NEC Reports 75% Increase in First-Half Profit

TOKYO — NEC Corp. said Monday that fiscal first-half profit rose 75 percent to 23.02 billion yen (\$93.6 million) from 13.20 billion a year earlier. First-half sales rose 36 percent to 876.34 billion yen from 646.88 billion.

The company said it expects parent company current profit to jump to 115 billion yen in the year ending next March 31 from 66.81 billion in the previous fiscal year. It forecast record sales of 1.870 trillion yen compared with 1,460 trillion yen in the previous year.

If the forecasts are correct, it would be the seventh successive year in which results have set records. NEC hopes to declare an 8-yen dividend for the year, up from 7.75 yen last year, he said.

The spokesman said the results were due to brisk sales of electronic equipment.

The company has increased its capital spending to the end of this fiscal year to 201 billion yen from 170 billion yen planned earlier to strengthen the electronic device division. This compares with 121 billion yen spent last year, a spokesman said.

Sweden's LKB Seeks to Challenge Pharmacia

By Juris Kaza
International Herald Tribune

STOCKHOLM — Undaunted by a 23-percent drop in interim pretax earnings, LKB Produkt AB is increasing spending on research and development.

The president of the Swedish analytic instruments group, Sig Stenahl, said the fall in earnings was in part due to LKB's increased research spending on separation media for laboratory use and possible industrial applications in biotechnology. Separation media are liquids through which substances are passed to isolate components. LKB thus hopes to challenge Pharmacia, the Swedish pharmaceuticals group which holds a major market share in such products.

In the first eight months of this year, LKB's pretax earnings fell to 17 million kronor (\$1.9 million) from 22.9 million kronor a year earlier. But sales rose 22 percent to 448 million kronor, and orders were up 21 percent to 490.8 million kronor. In addition, the company expects 1984 earnings to be higher than 1983's 75.5 million kronor.

By manufacturing separation media, or devices to separate chemical components, LKB aims to offer a complete package of hardware and reagents for chromatography.

Reagents are substances used in developing a component because of their chemical or biological activity. Chromatography is a process of separating closely related substances by allowing a solution to seep through an absorbent layer.

But LKB's high R&D spending is worrying some analysts. "We like the company very much," said Michael Willis Fleming, a senior partner at London's E.B. Savory Mills & Co., "but we were a little disappointed by the bottom line."

Mr. Stenahl admitted that efforts so far to manufacture LKB's own separation media "have resulted only in costs." While not specifying the company's total outlay on research, Mr. Stenahl said such expenditure had increased by a greater percentage than sales. As already noted, sales rose 22 percent in the first eight months of this year.

In another major project, LKB is seeking to boost sales of its time-resolved fluorescent immunoassay (TR-FIA) systems. The instruments, produced by LKB's Finnish subsidiary, Wallac Oy, offer a substitute for current methods of immunoassay testing, such as radioimmunoassay, which use radioimmunoassay counters and related instruments. An immunoassay is a substance identified through its capacity to act as an antigen, or a substance that produces antibodies. A radioimmunoassay is an immunoassay treated by radioactivity.

"This is a unique product," Mr. Stenahl said of the TR-FIA system. "Competitors are working on it, but we are ahead of them. We have the instruments and reagents."

Mr. Stenahl said the immunoassay market is worth several hundred

million dollars. "I don't think we will take over all of that," he said, "but it is a market that is big and growing."

A more cautious view was offered by Ian Broadhurst, a health care analyst at Savory Mills & Co. "TR-FIA was only one of several nonradioactive methods being developed for immunoassays. The most sensitive method remained radioimmunoassay, where LKB is a world market leader in the production of instruments, he said.

Mr. Broadhurst called TR-FIA "a high risk, but good technology."

with the business risk compounded by Wallac's limited capabilities to distribute worldwide.

LKB's long-term plans include foreign acquisitions, probably in the United States, and a presence on foreign capital markets to finance future expansion. "It is obvious that sooner or later, we will need more capital," Mr. Stenahl said. "It is understandable if my thoughts go to the United States," he added.

The LKB president also sees Japan as a area in which to expand. LKB recently opened a marketing subsidiary there.

German Bankruptcies Expected to Rise 2.4%

FRANKFURT — Insolvencies in West Germany are likely to reach a post-World War II record for the fifth successive year in 1984, the debt monitoring agency, Schummeier & Mondy, said Monday.

Bankruptcies and court-supervised debt settlements should reach 16,500, some 2.4 percent above the 1983 peak of 16,114, the agency said. Private insolvencies rose 11.6 percent in the first nine months of 1984.

Chicago Pacific Bid 'Negotiable'

NEW YORK — Chicago Pacific Corp. said Monday that its proposed offer for Tectron Inc. is "negotiable in all respects," but the plan will be dropped if it is opposed by Tectron's board.

Early last week, Chicago Pacific made a \$1.6-billion takeover bid for Tectron at \$43 a share. The company, successor to the bankrupt Chicago Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Co., reiterated that it would like to acquire Tectron on a friendly basis and the two companies Monday signed a confidentiality agreement.

Under the agreement, Chicago Pacific said that, in exchange for full disclosure of its offer, it agreed not to acquire any more Tectron shares in the open market or through a tender offer for two years without the approval of the Tectron board. Tectron share prices fell \$2 a share on the New York Stock Exchange Friday to close at \$37.

COMPANY NOTES

Babcock & Wilcox Co. said its boiler-making facility in Barberton, Ohio, was closed because of a strike by members of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers. The strikers are protesting unsettled grievances and company plans to replace 18 union janitors with non-union workers.

Champion International Corp. said a special meeting of its shareholders has been called for Nov. 20 to consider the proposed merger of Champion and St. Regis Corp.

Champion is offering \$55.50 a share for 16.88 million shares, or 60 percent of the shares outstanding, of St. Regis, and \$81.03 each for 2.1 million preferred shares.

Daewoo Precision Industries Ltd., part of South Korea's Daewoo group, said it has formed a joint venture with Delco Remy, a General Motors Corp. unit, to produce cranking motors, alternators, ignition distributors and ignition coils. A plant will be built in South Korea, with an initial investment of about \$60 million.

Ethyl Corp. is planning to buy at least 16 percent of its common

COMPANY NOTES

stock outstanding as part of a \$180-million purchase program to enhance the value of its stock. The Richmond, Virginia-based chemical producer said it will buy six million shares of its common stock for \$30 a share. It also said it reserves the right to purchase an additional three million shares.

General Motors Corp. of Canada was awaiting judgment from the rank and file of the United Auto Workers union on its proposed three-year contract containing higher wages and improved benefits. The tentative agreement, reached Saturday, was being presented Monday to 36,000 union members who have been on strike.

Kredietbank NV of Belgium forecast a higher operating profit for the six months ended Sept. 30 but did not give a figure. After adjustment for dollar appreciation, the bank said first-half balance sheet growth was 15 percent on an annual basis. Operating profit totaled 1.91 billion Belgian francs (\$31.1 million) in the financial year ended in March.

Manitex Trucks Inc. said prospects

of a quick settlement with 9,200 striking United Auto Workers union members were lessening, although the two sides are holding bargaining sessions. The UAW struck at four plants in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland on Oct. 21.

Northwest Industries Inc. said it entered into a definitive merger agreement for the previously announced transaction in which holders of its common stock would receive \$50 a share cash plus one share of common stock of Lone Star Steel Co. for each Northwest share. If the merger is approved, Lone Star will be an independent, publicly owned company.

Regal Hotels (Holdings) Ltd. of Hong Kong plans a one-for-one share issue to raise 377.4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$43.7 million). The company also plans to sell 12.5 million shares in Pabst Brewing Co. to a subsidiary. Regal says the move, part of a debt restructuring plan, will cut its debt to 494.3 million dollars from \$80.5 million.

Manitex Trucks Inc. said prospects

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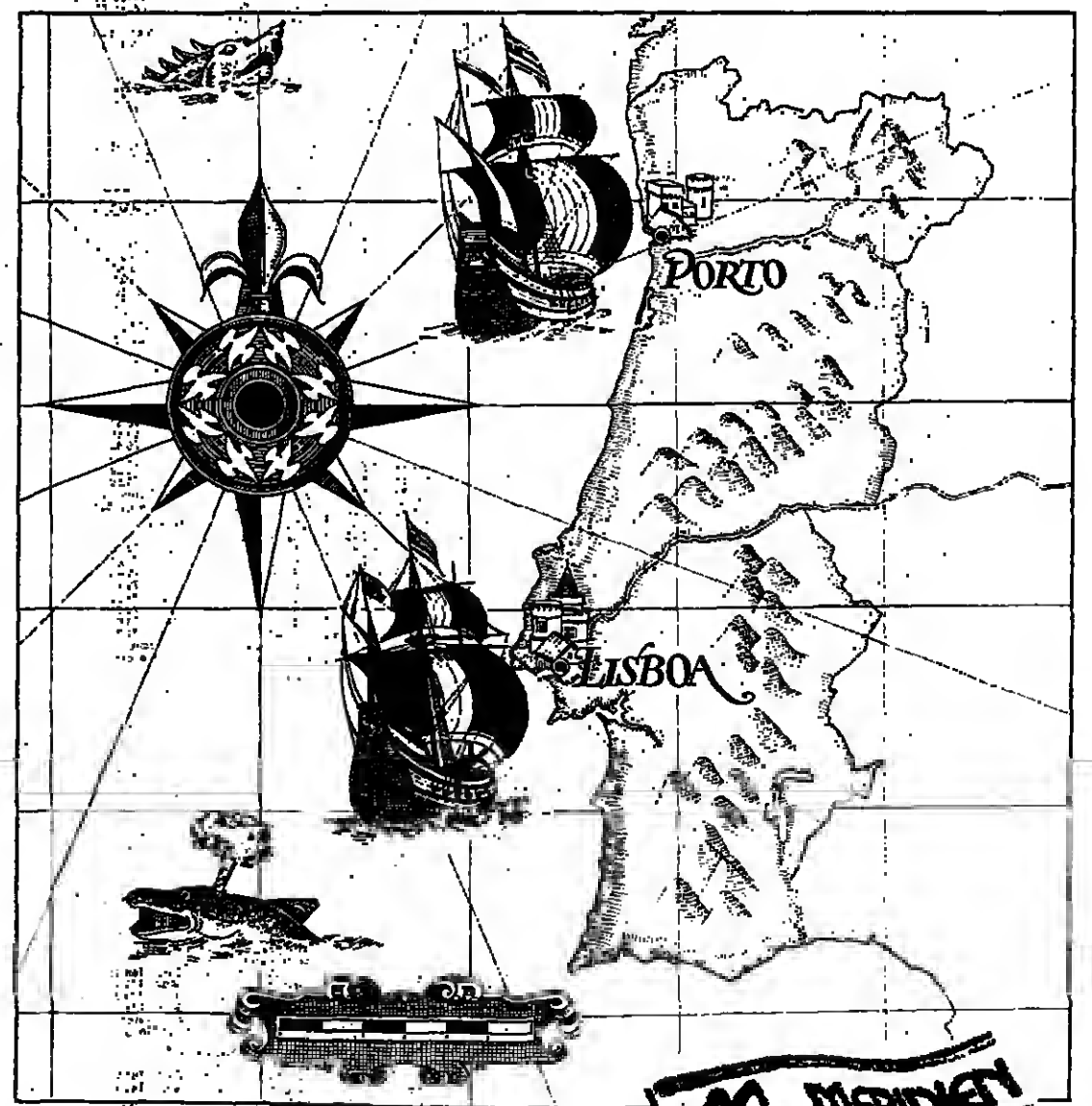
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Farm Options To Be Traded

(Continued from Page 9)

The goods are then protected against a price drop by selling short futures.

"But the farmer who wants to lock in a harvest price for his crop at planting time may find that buying puts could accomplish that neatly without worrying about margin calls," Mr. Johnson said.

If prices have fallen at harvest time, the gains on the put could offset the loss on the crop. If prices have risen, the put buyer need not exercise his option. The cost of the put option may then be likened to the premium on an insurance policy.

Argentine Peso Devalued

BUENOS AIRES — Dealers said Monday that the Argentine central bank in its morning fixing devalued the peso 6.36 percent, to 118.12 pesos per U.S. dollar from 110.60 last Friday.

By Isadore Barnash

NEW YORK — After 133 years to business in Britain, Aquascutum of London Inc. has established its first foreign beachhead, a men's and women's clothing store on Fifth Avenue near Saks and Tiffany's.

The company, which has sold its raincoats and other clothing through about 300 U.S. retailers for many years, is making the transatlantic move in the belief that these retail accounts — in particular, the 19 in New York City — will not object to direct competition from a supplier.

"Our American retailers tell us when they come to our flagship Regent Street store they see the real Aquascutum as it is in its full 'statement,'" Gerald M. Abrahams, chairman and managing director, said during a recent interview. "So a strong presentation to the public on the world's premiere shopping street should only help these retailers to sell the brand better."

Aquascutum, owned by the Abrahams family for many de-

ades, derives its name from the Latin for "water shield."

Mr. Abrahams said he had wanted to open a store in Manhattan for some time, but had been waiting for the right location to become available. When a 5,000-square-foot site on the southwest corner of 54th Street and Fifth Avenue opened up, he went into action.

"I didn't want to accept other sites, such as being among the boutiques of Madison Avenue or on 57th Street, which isn't as strong a retail location as Fifth Avenue," Mr. Abrahams said. "We wanted to be on the best-quality street in the richest country, the largest trading country in the world."

Retailers who buy the Aquascutum line were asked for their reaction to the new store's opening. At Lord & Taylor, which has been an Aquascutum account for many years, Joseph E. Brooks, chairman of the 40-store specialty chain, said: "Aquascutum's new store doesn't bother us. Actually, their name becomes more important here because of it. And besides, we've learned that our customers don't desert us for another store."

But Fred Pressman, president of Barney's, New York, said he had "mixed feelings" about the British store's move. "When suppliers and designers open their own stores, it does give the lines a little more exposure, but it also pulls business away from the stores that sell the line," he said.

When Burberry Ltd., opened its New York store several years ago on West 57th Street, Mr. Pressman said, it had "a negative impact on

our business for a while." He continued: "But once the shine wears off the new store, you business resumes. I guess it comes down to a personal thing. After you open a lot of effort for years developing your name, you don't really expect competition from a supplier. You never quite get used to it."

For three years, in addition to men's suits and furnishings as well as the raincoats for which it is best known, Aquascutum has produced a small line of women's clothing. But now, in response to what Mr. Abrahams called a "life style change," the company has greatly expanded its women's wear, which for the first time will be on display in the new American store.

Indeed, women's clothes have

been given the primary location in the bright, new store. "Women have a lot of influence on men's wear, besides buying more clothes for themselves than men," Mr. Abrahams said. Research shows, he added, that women buy 70 percent of all men's shirts and ties to "the Western world" and 90 percent of all socks and underwear.

The new store has a men's furnishings section up front and a tailored clothing department in the rear.

Although Aquascutum markets its goods through retailers in 40 countries, Mr. Abrahams said, the company has settled on the United States as "our primary market."

"We did about \$12 million in the U.S. of our total \$45 million sales

last year," he said. "But we aren't eager to increase the number of retailers we sell to in this country as much as we want to sell more. We hope that will happen because of our expanded women's clothing line."

All Aquascutum goods other than those sold in the Far East will continue to be made in England, he said, although it "is possible we may produce some items in the U.S. later, as we do in the Far East."

In Japan, the enterprising instincts of some of the large trading companies with which Aquascutum deals have resulted in the development of hybrid products bearing the company's name. For example, Mr. Abrahams said, in Japan there

are "Aquascutum soaps and towels."

Of the company's sales, Britain accounts for 38 percent, North America, including Canada, 28 percent; Europe, 16 percent; and the Far East, 18 percent.

Because of the strong dollar and weakened pound, could a consumer buy Aquascutum goods in the four British stores more cheaply than in the United States?

Mr. Abrahams smiled. "It's not as much of a difference as you might think," he said. "The difference may be only from 12 to 20 percent, the highest price here representing duties and shipping costs. But then you would have to pay airline costs to get to England, wouldn't you?"

Flick's Business Has No Visible Label

(Continued from Page 9)

founder, Friedrich Flick, who spent several years after World War II in Allied prisons after being convicted of bankrolling the Nazi party and employing slave labor at his factories.

Despite Mr. Kolb's investment plans, those who have followed Flick from the outside question whether the company, shaken by intense publicity over the Bonn bribery scandal, will be able to make the right investment decisions.

A top official at the West German subsidiary of a major international bank in Frankfurt said

Flick's strategy for the future appears "confused at best."

"I don't think anyone knows whether there is a clear-cut strategy for the future of the Flick empire," he said, speaking on the condition that he not be identified. "There's already been lots of turmoil due to the changes in management and now the board members have to spend so much time working about recent events in Bonn, the company could be hurt by a loss of direction and leadership."

Flick owns at least 97 percent of three concerns that form its foundation: Feldmühle AG, of Düsseldorf; West Germany's largest paper-making group, with 1983 sales of 3.5 billion DM; Dynamit Nobel AG, a chemical group near Cologne with sales of 2.8 billion DM; and Bruders AG, a company north of Frankfurt with sales of 4.5 billion DM last year. Bruders is parent to Krauss-Maffei AG, the specialty-leak group.

A source at Flick who asked to remain anonymous said the com-

pany is still interested in selling off Krauss-Maffei to a consortium led by the leading West German aerospace group, Messerschmitt-Boelkow-Blohm (MBB). The source would not say why Flick is interested in the sale or if it has received a firm offer.

Industry sources who asked not to be identified say Flick's interest in divesting from Krauss-Maffei may mean the company is thinking of narrowing the scope of its holdings, leaving the cyclical arms industry behind and intensifying its activities in a few specific areas.

Gold Options (prices in \$ per oz.)

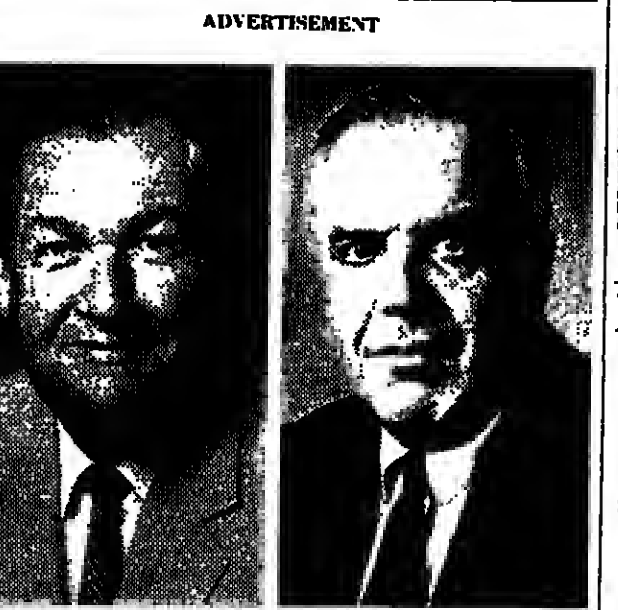
Month	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar
100	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
200	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
300	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
400	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
500	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Valencia White World S.A.
1, rue de la Montagne, 1201 Geneva, Switzerland
Tel. 022 21 11 11 - Telex 28 95

Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Canada		Austria		Netherlands	
Company	1980	Company	1980	Company	1980
Alcan	1,200	Alpine	1,200	Alpine	1,200
Bell Canada	1,200	Bombardier	1,200	Bombardier	1,200
Imperial Oil	1,200	Imperial Oil	1,200	Imperial Oil	1,200
Manitowac	1,200	Manitowac	1,200	Manitowac	1,200
Northwest	1,200	Northwest	1,200	Northwest	1,200
Ontario	1,200	Ontario	1,200	Ontario	1,200
Quebec	1,200	Quebec	1,200	Quebec	1,200
Trans Canada	1,200	Trans Canada	1,200	Trans Canada	1,200
Westbank	1,200	Westbank	1,200	Westbank	1,200
Worldwide	1,200	Worldwide	1,200	Worldwide	1,200



J.V.R. CYR

Mr. Cyr is president and chief executive officer of Bell Canada, a wholly owned telecommunications services subsidiary of BCE. He is a director of several Canadian companies and also is on the boards of several Quebec educational institutions. Mr. Cyr is president of the Telephone Pioneers of America.

Mr. Fitzgerald is president and chief executive officer of Northern Telecom Limited, BCE's telecommunications equipment manufacturing subsidiary. He is a director of several United States corporations. Mr. Fitzgerald also is chairman of the Committee for Economic Development, Washington, D.C., and he is a member of President Reagan's National Security Telecommunications Advisory Committee.

BCE is a management holding corporation with the largest number of registered shareholders of any Canadian corporation. Its common shares are listed on Canadian, United States and European exchanges.

BCE subsidiaries and associated companies are major providers of telecommunications services; they are leaders in the manufacture and supply of telecommunications equipment, and in natural gas transportation and natural resource operations.

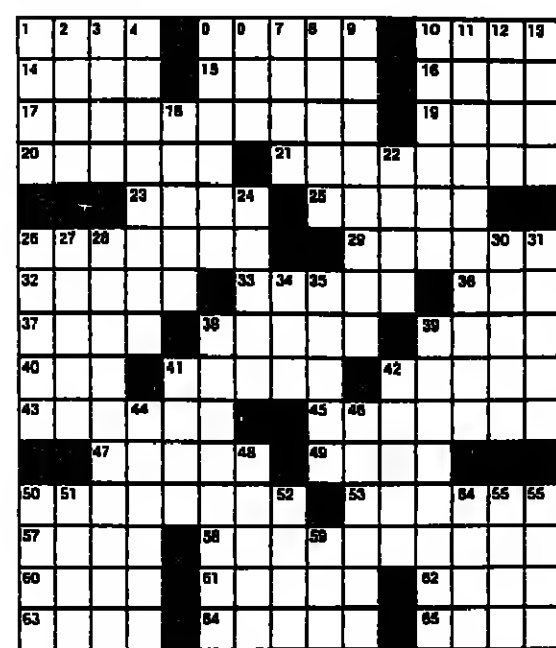
BCE, with its other subsidiary and associated companies, also is a major provider of international telecommunications consulting services, and is engaged in printing, publishing, packaging and other fields.

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any Rover P5XE, fully loaded
any Rover P5XF, fully loaded
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any Rover P5ZI, fully loaded
any Rover P5



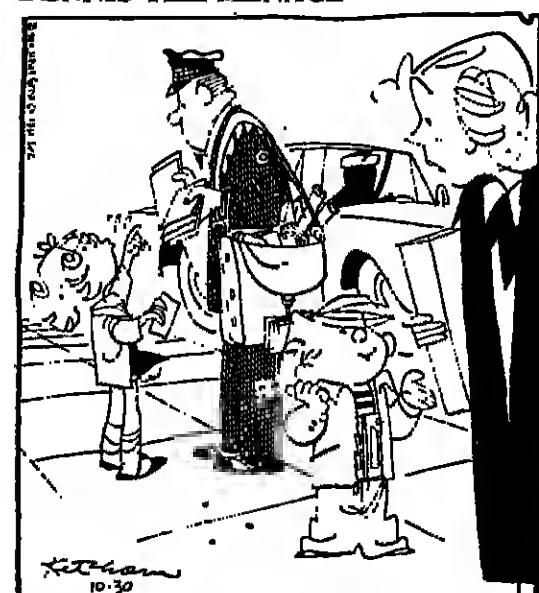
ACROSS

1 Kind of jockey
5 Containing less
14 Within: Comb.
16 Health center
17 Within: Comb.
18 Overhead
19 Part of Q.E.D.
20 Ballroom
21 Ice-cream
22 Take a header
23 Stop
24 temporarily
25 Rant's robe
26 Dispirit
27 In better shape
28 Lots of land
29 Spots
30 "Ball"
31 Crucifix
32 Apollo's
33 legendary
34 birthplace
35 U. of Md.
36 athlete
37 Common
38 street name
39 Axes or cans
40 Fry quickly
41 "Two-pipers"
42 Acquired
43 relative
47 Archibald
(Cary Grant)

DOWN

13 Proofreader's
14 direction
15 Fennel's
16 pronoun
17 Ares' sister
18 Fall flower
19 Defiled
20 Kind of a lycée
21 widespread
22 Have an
23 the ground
24 Maitre
25 de la Cité
26 "Pippi"
27 director
28 Follow
29 Measuring
30 device
31 Explor
32 French
33 legislature
34 Discontinues
35 Scarf
36 Occurring 24
37 times a day
38 Sugar-cane
39 shoot
40 Verve
41 Not any
42 Biblical
43 older
44 "You Can't
45 Get a Man with
46 Virgil
47 Basic verb for
48 DC doubled

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter for each square, to form four ordinary words.

RYFIA
TELIE
REDOWP
CLAUHN

Answer: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: APPLY CHAIR DIVERS HUNGRY
Answer: What kind of youngster does basketball usually attract?—A VERY HIGH TYPE

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Amsterdam	51	43	Beijing	51	43
Berlin	51	43	Bombay	51	43
Brussels	51	43	Calcutta	51	43
Copenhagen	51	43	Chongqing	51	43
Dublin	51	43	Colombo	51	43
Frankfurt	51	43	Delhi	51	43
Geneva	51	43	Dhaka	51	43
Hamburg	51	43	Guangzhou	51	43
London	51	43	Hong Kong	51	43
Madrid	51	43	Kobe	51	43
Munich	51	43	Manila	51	43
Nice	51	43	Osaka	51	43
Paris	51	43	Seoul	51	43
Rome	51	43	Singapore	51	43
Stockholm	51	43	Taipei	51	43
Strasbourg	51	43	Tokyo	51	43
Venice	51	43			
Vienna	51	43			
Zurich	51	43			

MIDDLE EAST

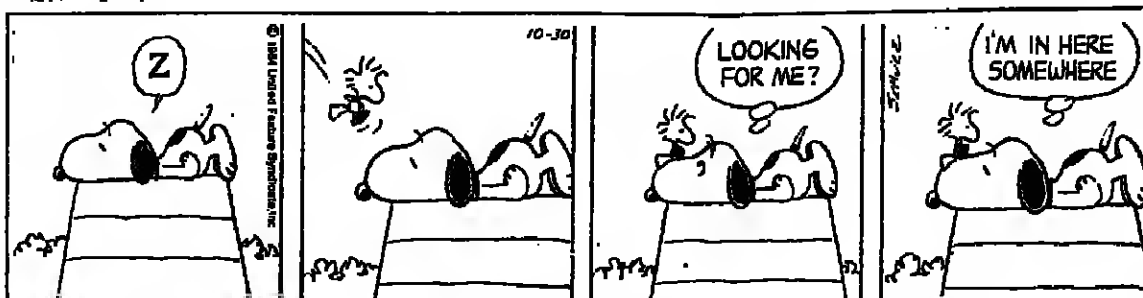
Amman 51/43, Beirut 51/43, Damascus 51/43, Jerusalem 51/43, Tel Aviv 51/43, Baghdad 51/43, Cairo 51/43, Damascus 51/43, Jerusalem 51/43, Tel Aviv 51/43, Baghdad 51/43, Cairo 51/43.

OCEANIA

Auckland 51/43, Sydney 51/43, Melbourne 51/43, Perth 51/43, Wellington 51/43.

TUESDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Moderate. FRANKFURT: Fair. London: 51-54. NEW YORK: Fair. Paris: 51-54. ROME: Fair. Tokyo: 51-54. HONG KONG: Fair. Singapore: Fair. Sydney: Fair. Taipei: Fair. Tel Aviv: Fair. Bangkok: Fair. Calcutta: Fair. Colombo: Fair. Dhaka: Fair. Guangzhou: Fair. Hong Kong: Fair. Kobe: Fair. Manila: Fair. Osaka: Fair. Seoul: Fair. Singapore: Fair. Taipei: Fair. Tokyo: Fair.

PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



Canadian Stock Markets Oct. 26

Toronto	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

Amsterdam Oct. 26

Amsterdam	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

BOOKS

THE BEST AMERICAN SHORT STORIES 1984

Selected from U.S. and Canadian magazines by John Updike with Shannon Ravenel. 295 pp.
\$14.95 hardback, \$8.95 paperback.
Houghton Mifflin, 1 Beacon Street, Boston, Mass. 02108.

Reviewed by Jonathan Yardley

IN his thoughtful introduction to this collection of the 20 stories he chose as last year's best by American and Canadian writers, John Updike addresses himself to the question, much discussed in literary circles, of the declining popularity of short fiction. He notes that by comparison with a half-century ago, a writer cannot expect to support himself by selling stories to mass-circulation magazines as William Faulkner and F. Scott Fitzgerald (and many others) did, and he makes this as his observation.

"Now, for the bright young graduates that pour out of the Iowa Writers Workshop and its sister institutions, publishing short stories is a kind of accreditation, a certificate of worthiness to teach the so-called art of fiction. The popular market for fiction has shriveled while the academic importance of 'creative writing' has swelled; academic quarters, operating under one form of subsidy or another, absorb some of the excess. The suspicion persists that short fiction, like poetry since Rudyard Kipling and Robert Seymour Bridges, has gone from being a popular to a fine art, an art preserved in a kind of floating museum made up of many little superficial magazines."

Thus it is that of these 20 stories, 14 originally appeared in quarters: The Georgia Review (two), The Crescent Review, M.S.S. Atlantic (two), Ascent, CutBank, Black Warrior Review, The Greensboro Review (two), The Paris Review, Stories and The Yale Review. Five of the others appeared in The New Yorker, and one in Esquire. The tone of the stories reflects the audience to which they are addressed; they tend to be elliptical, terse, "literary," as is the vogue in the writing schools these days.

The best of them, though, are very good indeed, and the best come not from The New Yorker—with the exception of "Glimpses into Another Country," by the estimable Wright Morris—but from the quarters. This probably has less to do with a swell of talent in the writing schools than with Updike's careful process of selection; in reading through the stories he sought out "those that somehow, in addition to beginning energetically and ending intelligibly, gave me a sense of deep entry into life somewhat below the surface of dialogue and description," a criterion that automatically excluded stories in the difficult, minimalist style favored by devotees of Ann Beattie and the Barthesians.

Interestingly, though probably not significantly, many of the stories are about death, but for the most part not lugubriously so. Dianne Benedict's "Unknown Feathers," Mary Ward

Brown's "The Cure," Mavis Gallant's "Lena," Mary Hood's "Inexorable Progress," Susan Minot's "Thoroughfare," Jonathan Penner's "Things to Be Thrown Away"—all deal in one way or another with what Hood calls "the inexorable progress toward the dark, the sealing, the losing sight of, the closing." But there's not much sobbing or sighing here; as the drunken old doctor says to the ailing woman in Brown's story, "What's you've got, Auntie, is the same thing I've got—old age. There ain't but one cure for it." Confronting their characters with that cure, these writers lead, like Brown's doctor, to let them "get . . . back up for a while."

Not surprisingly, given the relative youth of many of the authors, children figure importantly in several of the stories. One of the best of these is Jeanne Schinto's "Caddies' Day," wherein a rather obnoxious little girl gets an emphatic if ultimately gentle comeuppance at the hands of a few bored and horny men. James Salter's "Foreign Shores" seems to revolve around a five-year-old boy and his female caretaker, but as Updike correctly notes, the real center of business is his divorced mother.

In Rick DeMarinis's "Gent," another mother is the center of attention, and what her 12-year-old son learns about her gives him no comfort; this funny, troubling, haunting story is Updike's real discovery, the story that for me makes the whole endeavor worthwhile. But two others get honorable mention: "Morrison's Reaction," by Stephen Kirk, a hilarious account of a long day to the dentist's chair, and "The Cold Room," by Lowry Pei, in which a confused young man realizes that he has fastened his romantic interests on the wrong woman and hastens, if guiltily, to detach them where they belong.

There's nothing cosmic to say about this group of stories, and Updike wisely refrains from trying. The best of them are intelligent, imaginative and handsomely written. They deserve to be read by a wider audience than the quarters reach, and Updike deserves our gratitude for finding them.

Jonathan Yardley is on the staff of The Washington Post.

Kennedy Center Puts Losses At \$1.9 Million for Fiscal '84

WASHINGTON — The Kennedy Center has announced a net loss of nearly \$1.9 million for fiscal year 1984, blaming escalating production costs.

The operating deficit is the first to be reported by the Center since 1972, when start-up costs resulted in a deficit of approximately \$276,000, according to Roger L. Stevens, the Center's chairman.

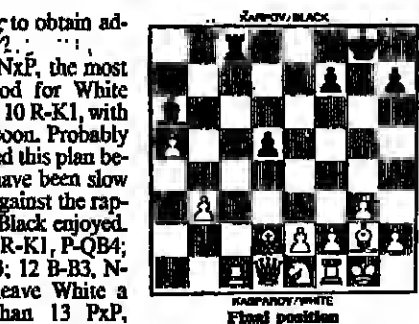
Stevens described the Center's financial situation as "precarious" and said it was aggravated last year by rising ticket prices, mixed-to-negative reviews, a shortage of sure-fire road attractions and the growing reluctance of audiences to risk their money on anything but pre-tested success.

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

WHAT was Gary Kasparov up to in the 14th game of the world championship chess match? The 21-year-old challenger was losing the series, 0-4, and was not going to make up ground on the 33-year-old titleholder, Anatoly Karpov, with another draw. Yet his play, even though he had the white pieces and thus the advantage of moving first, was lack-luster and failed to make any impression on the champion. Karpov drew effortlessly in just 16 moves.

In the sixth game, which featured the same Queen's Indian Defense, Kasparov had played 9 N-K5, and though he lost it, it was no fault of this move. Nevertheless, in the 14th game he diverged with 9 P-P3, which, in releasing the tension in the center, seemed less ambitious. Was he really playing to obtain advantage this way?



After 9 . . . N-P3, the most aggressive method for White would have been 10 R-K1, with P-K4 to follow soon. Probably Kasparov rejected this plan because it would have been slow and ineffective against the rapid development Black enjoyed. For example, 10 R-K1, P-QB4; 11 P-K4, N-KB3; 12 B-B3, N-B4; 13 K-B2, N-K5; 14 B-N3, N-K4; 15 P-Q3, N-K5; 16 P-Q4, N-K4; 17 N-B4, B-N4, but the black center remains intact.

His 15 P-Q4, R-B1; 16 P-

Other Markets Oct. 29

Other Markets	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

Tokyo Oct. 29

Tokyo	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

Stockholm Oct. 29

Stockholm	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

Zurich Oct. 29

Zurich	High	Low	Close	Prev.
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Common	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00
1000 Preferred	100.00	99.00	99.50	99.00

The Global Newspaper



SPORTS

Broncos Beat Raiders, 22-19, With Field Goal in Overtime

The Associated Press
LOS ANGELES — Rich Karlis kicked a 35-yard field goal as time expired in overtime Sunday to give the Denver Broncos a 22-19 National Football League victory over the Los Angeles Raiders.

Safety Roger Jackson set up the winning score by intercepting a pass from Raider quarterback Marc Wilson and returned it 23 yards to the Raiders' 22-yard line with 38 seconds remaining. Sammy Winder then ran for four yards before the Broncos' let the clock run down to five seconds and called time out.

Karlis, who kicks bare footed and was wide left on a 42-yard field goal attempt with 3:30 remaining in the overtime, then came through with his game-winning.

Los Angeles had a chance to win the game in the opening minute of the overtime. A 41-yard pass from Wilson to Malcolm Barnwell put the ball at the Denver 11-yard line. But on the next play running back Frank Hawkins fumbled and defensive back Steve Foley recovered for Denver at the Broncos' 7.

Giants 37, Redskins 13

In East Rutherford, New Jersey, Joe Morris scored on three short runs and Phil Simms passed for two touchdowns as New York beat Washington, 37-13. The victory was the Giants' first over the Redskins in seven NFL games dating back to 1981.

Morris scored on 2- and 1-yard sweeps in the first and second quarters, respectively, and on a 5-yard sprint off right guard in the third period.

Simms completed 18 of 29 passes for 339 yards, firing a 22-yard touchdown pass to Ernest Gray in the first quarter and an 8-yard TD pass to Bobby Johnson on the opening play of the fourth quarter that gave New York a 37-6 lead.

49ers 33, Rams 0

In Anaheim, California, Joe Montana threw for 365 yards and three touchdowns as San Francisco blanked Los Angeles, 33-0. Montana, the conference's top-rated passer this season, completed 21 of his 31 attempts, including a stretch beginning in the second quarter when he completed 13 straight, accounting for 263 yards.

Montana's streak of consecutive completions included touchdown passes of 64 yards to Roger Craig and six yards to Freddie Solomon in a two minute stretch of the second period as the 49ers took command 19-0. In the fourth quarter, Montana booked up with Dwight Clark on a 44-yard scoring play for the 49ers' final touchdown.

Dolphins 38, Bills 7

In Miami, Dan Marino passed for 282 yards and three touchdowns to pace Miami's 38-7 triumph over Buffalo.

Marino completed 19 of 28 passes, including scoring tosses covering 7 and 65 yards to Mark Clayton and 10 yards to Dan Johnson.

NFL ROUNDOUP

son to hike his season TD pass total to 27. The second-year quarterback also shattered Bob Griese's 1968 club record of 2,473 passing yards in a season, finishing the day with 2,672 yards with seven regular season games left to play.

Green Bay 41, Lions 9

In Green Bay, Wisconsin, Lynn Dickey picked apart the Lion defense for four touchdowns passes. Eddie Lee Ivory rushed for 116 yards and the rookie safety Tom Flynn intercepted three passes as Green Bay broke a seven-game losing streak with a 41-9 victory over Detroit.

Chiefs 24, Buccaneers 20

In Kansas City, Missouri, Bill Kenney threw for 332 yards and two touchdowns, lifting Kansas City to a 24-20 victory over Tampa Bay. A record 100 passes were thrown in the game. Kenney, in his second start of the season, connected on 26 of 46 passes.

Bengals 31, Oilers 13

In Houston, Ken Anderson conducted a passing drill against Houston's secondary and completed 13 in a row at one point while Larry Kinnebrew scored four close range touchdowns as Cincinnati beat Houston, 31-13. Anderson finished with 18 of 24 pass attempts for 154 yards.

Cowboys 22, Colts 3

In Irving, Texas, Danny White rattled the Colts' porous secondary with two touchdown passes and

more than 200 yards as Dallas beat Indianapolis, 22-3. White, opening against the second-worst pass defense in the NFL, hit Tony Hill with a 38-yard scoring pass and drilled a 5-yarder to the tight end Doug Cosbie.

Bears 16, Vikings 7

In Chicago, Jim McMahon passed for 180 yards and one touchdown while the Bears' defense registered 11 sacks as Chicago defeated Minnesota, 16-7. McMahon connected on 16 of 26 passes including an 18-yard touchdown strike to Dennis McKinnon early in the second quarter.

Steelers 35, Falcons 10

In Pittsburgh, Mark Malone threw three touchdown passes, two to John Stallworth, and Dwayne Woodruff returned a fumble 65 yards to score on the Falcons' first play as Pittsburgh routed Atlanta, 35-10. Malone, making his second start at quarterback in three years, hit scoring passes of 20 and 31 yards to Stallworth and 7 yards to Rich Eremberg while Frank Pollard ran for 111 yards and scored the Steelers' other touchdown.

Patriots 30, Jets 20

In Foxboro, Massachusetts, Craig James ignited the Patriots with a 25-yard touchdown burst in the third quarter, and quarterback Tony Eason threw five yards to Stephen Spurr for the go-ahead score as New England rallied from a 17-point deficit to beat the New York Jets, 30-20.

Cardinals 34, Eagles 14

In Philadelphia, Neil Lomax completed 20 of 26 passes for 286 yards and two touchdowns, and Stump Mitchell ended long drives with a pair of one-yard scores as St. Louis rallied to defeat Philadelphia, 34-14.

Saints 16, Browns 14

In Cleveland, Morten Andersen kicked a 53-yard field goal in a driving rain as time expired to give New Orleans a 16-14 victory over Cleveland and spoil the NFL coaching debut of Marty Schottenheimer. Andersen threw five earlier booted field goals of 26 and 21 yards, sent the Browns to their fifth straight loss by fewer than five points when his kick narrowly passed over the crossbar.

SCOREBOARD

Hockey

NHL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Philadelphia	4	3	10	43	30
N.Y. Islanders	4	3	10	43	30
N.Y. Rangers	4	3	10	43	30
Washington	3	3	9	42	31
Pittsburgh	3	4	10	42	30
New Jersey	3	5	9	42	38

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Hartford	4	3	10	41	39
Montreal	4	3	11	41	39
Boston	3	3	9	40	38
Buffalo	3	4	10	39	37
Quebec	3	5	9	41	37

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Chicago	5	4	10	44	38
Toronto	5	5	9	43	39
St. Louis	3	5	8	42	39
Detroit	2	5	6	43	49
Minnesota	2	5	6	43	49

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton	7	0	14	53
Calgary	2	0	4	26
Winnipeg	2	0	4	26
Los Angeles	0	3	2	24
Vancouver	0	3	2	24

Football

NFL Standings

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Miami	4	3	11	44	32
New England	4	3	10	43	30
N.Y. Jets	4	3	10	43	30
Indianapolis	3	4	9	42	31
Buffalo	3	4	10	42	30

AMERICAN CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Pittsburgh	5	4	10	44	38
Cincinnati	4	4	10	43	39
Cleveland	3	4	11	44	38
Houston	3	5	10	43	38

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Dallas	5	4	10	44	38
San Francisco	5	4	10	43	39
San Diego	4	4	10	43	39
Seattle	4	4	10	43	39

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Denver	3	0	6	27
San Francisco	3	0	6	27
San Diego	3	0	6	27
Seattle	3	0	6	27
San Francisco	3	0	6	27

CFL Standings

EASTERN DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Toronto	4	3	11	41	31
Montreal	4	3	11	41	31
Ottawa	4	3	11	41	31
Calgary	4	3	11	41	31

WESTERN DIVISION

W	L	T	Pts	GP	GA
Edmonton	4	3	11	41	31
Winnipeg	4	3	11	41	31
Calgary	4	3	11	41	31
Edmonton	4	3	11	41	31

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton	7	0	14	53
Calgary	2	0	4	26
Winnipeg	2	0	4	26
Los Angeles	0	3	2	24
Vancouver	0	3	2	24

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Edmonton	7	0	14	53
Calgary	2	0	4	26
Winnipeg	2	0	4	26
Los Angeles	0	3	2	24
Vancouver	0	3	2	24

Transition

FOOTBALL

Buffalo — The Buffalo Bills' defense, which has been the team's strength, was tested in a game against the New York Jets. The Bills' defense held the Jets to 10 points, but the offense struggled, leading to a 10-10 tie.

NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans — The Saints' defense, which has been the team's strength, was tested in a game against the Houston Oilers. The Saints' defense held the Oilers to 10 points, but the offense struggled, leading to a 10-10 tie.

ARIZONA

Arizona — The Cardinals' defense, which has been the team's strength, was tested in a game against the Philadelphia Eagles. The Cardinals' defense held the Eagles to 10 points, but the offense struggled, leading to a 10-10 tie.

HOUSTON

Houston — The Oilers' defense, which has been the team's strength, was tested in a game against the New Orleans Saints. The Oilers' defense held the Saints to 10 points, but the offense struggled, leading to a 10-10 tie.

TORONTO

Toronto — The Colts' defense, which has been the team's strength, was tested in a game against the Dallas Cowboys. The Colts' defense held the Cowboys to 10 points, but the offense struggled, leading to a 10-10 tie.



Minnesota Viking quarterback Archie Manning found out the hard way why the Chicago Bear defense is ranked No. 1 in the National Football League. Manning was sacked 11 times for losses totaling 101 yards as the Vikings were defeated, 16-7. "It's a game I'd like to forget and fortunately I have forgotten most of it," said Manning, who was forced out of the game in the fourth quarter. "I hadn't played for a while. It was my pride that was hurt."

Frenchman Dies as Heat, Humidity Take Toll on New York Marathoners

By Michael Janofsky
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The New York City Marathon, normally a celebration of life, has suffered its first death.

Jacques Bussereau, a 48-year-old French runner, collapsed about 14 miles (22.5 kilometers) into Sunday's race and was taken by ambulance to a hospital, where he died an hour later of cardiac arrest.

Orlando Pizzolatto of Italy won the men's race and Grete Waitz of Norway won the women's race.

Bussereau came from Perpignan in the Dordogne region of southwestern France and was among a group of about 600 French runners who flew here late last week with 200 friends and relatives.

Fred Lebow, president of the club and the chief administrator of the marathon, said that Bussereau was the first competitor to have died in the race's 15 years. During that time, more than 88,000 runners have started in it. For Sunday's race, 18,365 had entered the 26-mile-385-yard course through the five boroughs.

"We have had over 1 million people run in our races," Lebow said, referring to the full calendar of races his club has staged over the years. "People have died before, but never in the marathon."

Lebow said he could only speculate that the unusual heat and hu-

midity had contributed to Bussereau's death. Race officials said that this was the hottest and most humid of any New York City Marathon.

According to the National Weather Service, the temperature and humidity at 10 a.m., 45 minutes before the start, were 67 degrees Fahrenheit (20 degrees centigrade) and 90 percent. The temperature steadily climbed to a high of 79 at 3 p.m.; the humidity decreased slowly, reaching its afternoon low, 65 percent, at the same time.

Almost every runner was affected by the heat and humidity. Because of the weather conditions, Lebow said, most runners ran at a pace about 10 percent slower than expected, which was also true for Bussereau's pace.

In all, 1,180 runners and spectators were treated by New York's Emergency Medical Service during the race, and about 200 runners were taken to hospitals for treatment, a spokeswoman for the service told The Associated Press. In last year's race, nine runners were treated at hospitals.

Doctors near the finish line said that most of the runners taken by ambulance to hospitals suffered from heat-related problems, such as hyperthermia, an abnormally high rise in body temperature. A year ago, when the race was run in cold and rain, the most common

ailment was hypothermia, an abnormally low drop in body temperature.

Hundreds of runners were treated for an assortment of common ailments known to runners — cramps, blisters, dizziness, nausea, overall weariness — and were referred to the number of runners who had to be treated and the nature of their problems. Dr. Wayne Longmire, who was working in the tent administering to runners in the most serious condition, said "This is about what we expected.... We began the day with hot chocolate and lemonade, blankets and ice. We wanted to be prepared for everything."

Audrey Leach, 25, a marketing account executive from Salem, Mass., sat on a cot near the medical tent. She fell at the 26-mile mark but got up, re-oriented herself and walked, then jogged, determined to finish the last 385 yards. She did, and her time was 3:30:00.

She said she remembered how she had finished but not how she had got the race she was holding. "A friend was waiting for me and gave it to me, I think," she said. "I don't remember."

Then she mentioned the heat and how she thought that many runners were having difficulties because of it. "I just hope no one dies out there," she said. "It's scary."

Nagelsen, Waits Take Mixed Doubles Crown

The Associated Press

HOUSTON — Betsy Nagelsen and Butch Waits wore down Kathy Rinaldi and Vince Van Patten, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, Sunday to win the final of the World Mixed Doubles Championships.

The turning point of the final set came in the fifth game when Van Patten was broken for the fourth time to the match. Rinaldi was broken in the seventh game giving Nagelsen-Waits a 5-2 lead. Nagelsen then served for the match.

Kratzert Takes Final Event; Watson Is PGA's Top Golfer

United Press International

PENSACOLA, Florida — Bill Kratzert birdied three of the last four holes for a closing 5-under-par 66 and a 14-under-par 270 to edge John Mahaffey and Ken Brown of Scotland in the Pensacola Open.

The event, the final PGA tournament of the year, also settled the Player of the Year award, with Tom Watson winning for the sixth time in eight years.

Kratzert, who has suffered from tendonitis in his hands, had not won since the Greater Milwaukee Open in 1980 and had slipped to less than \$15,000 in official earnings a year ago.

Mahaffey, playing in the final group of the day and trailing by only one shot, played the 18th needing a birdie to tie. Mahaffey missed the green to the right and had a bogey. He shot a final round 68 and finished at 272 to tie for second with Brown, the third-round leader, who had a 69.

The high finish was important for Brown, who had earned little more than \$20,000 for the year and needed to win more than \$15,000 Sunday to make the top 125 on the money list and keep his tour playing card. He earned \$26,400 for the second-place tie.

Aguirre's Scoring Paces Mavericks Over Lakers

The Associated Press

DALLAS — Mark Aguirre scored 31 points to pace the Dallas Mavericks over the Los Angeles Lakers, 107-96, Sunday in National Basketball Association play.

The Lakers had pulled to within 95-90 with 4:40 to play when Aguirre hit a 12-foot jumper.

NBA FOCUS

Aguirre followed on the next possession with two free throws after he was fouled by Michael Cooper to put Dallas back in command.

In the other game Sunday, Phoenix center James Edwards tallied 20 points and snared a game-high 14 rebounds to lead the Suns to a 102-87 victory over the Seattle SuperSonics.

"I'm in the best shape I've been in since I came into the league," said Edwards, the 7-foot-1 seven-year veteran. Beginning two seasons ago, Edwards suffered a series of hand, knee and ankle injuries that hampered his play.

"James has been coming off a lot of nagging injuries," says teammate Larry Nance. "But now he's starting to play. Anytime we get scoring from him like we did tonight, plus 14 rebounds, we're going to be one tough team."

The Mavericks led the entire game from the opening bucket.

held Earvin (Magic) Johnson to 9 points and led by as many as 23 in their victory.

"I don't know if it's us getting up or them getting a little bit down, but we really seem to play well against the Lakers," said Dallas's Jay Vincent, who scored 16 points. "We feel confident when we play L.A. that we can win the basketball game," said Rolando Blackman, who scored 14 points for Dallas (11-11). "We know that if we can cut down on their fast-break points, we can win. If we don't we're out of it."

The Lakers, who eliminated the Mavericks in the Western Conference playoff last May, were able to fast break only sporadically on the Mavericks, who hustled out to leads of 21-7 and 48-25. The Lakers cut the margin to 5 at 67-63 in the third quarter, and with 4 minutes left in the game, they had trimmed it to 95-90 on a Michael Cooper finger-roll.

But Aguirre's 12-foot jumper and two free throws regained control for Dallas.

"It's important to get out of the blocks quickly," said the Lakers' coach, Pat Riley. "But tonight we were down 15-10 points right from the get-go. Fighting uphill is too much to ask."

The Lakers started the season 2 for the first time since the 1981-82 season.

Barrasso Sent to Minors In Shake-Up of Sabres

The Associated Press

BUFFALO, New York — The Buffalo Sabres' coach and general manager, Scotty Bowman, said he sent goaltender Tom Barrasso to the minor leagues to give the young star some more work and perhaps to revive his listless National Hockey League team.

The move paid off Sunday as Buffalo beat the Calgary Flames, 6-2, behind the goaltending of Bob Sauve, and Barrasso made 27 saves for the Rochester Americans of the American Hockey League to lead the team to a 4-1 victory over the Sherbrooke Canadiens.

NHL FOCUS

Sauve, and Barrasso made 27 saves for the Rochester Americans of the American Hockey League to lead the team to a 4-1 victory over the Sherbrooke Canadiens.

"Nothing surprises me," Sauve said of the Barrasso move. "I've seen many moves and I've seen a lot of weird things happen in my 10-year career."

In other games, Ron Francis scored twice in leading the Hartford Whalers over the Chicago Black Hawks, 4-1; Ken Linseman with an assist from newly acquired Charlie Simmer, netted the winner as the Boston Bruins beat the New York Rangers, 6-4; and Alan Haworth's third goal of the game broke a tie and sparked the Washington Capitals to a 5-2 victory over Vancouver.

Meanwhile, Sauve, after allowing two goals on Calgary's first four shots in the first period, did not allow another goal.

"In the first period, I wasn't sure of myself," Sauve said. "After that, I felt great."

Eskimo Catches TD Record In Final CFL Season Game

The Associated Press

EDMONTON, Alberta — Brian Kelly caught two touchdowns passes to break the Canadian Football League single-season record for touchdowns receptions and cap the Edmonton Eskimos' 52-7 victory over the Saskatchewan Roughriders in the final game of the league's regular season Sunday.

In the other game Sunday, the Montreal Concordes defeated the Ottawa Rough Riders, 29-24. Neither game had an effect on the final regular season standings. The Toronto Argonauts, the defending CFL champions, led the Eastern Division for the second year in a row and the British Columbia Lions finished first in the Western Division.

The playoff semifinals open this weekend, with Montreal meeting the Tiger-Cats in Hamilton and Edmonton traveling to Winnipeg to play the Blue Bombers.

